Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

RMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 13, 1830.

VOL. IX—WHOLE No. 465.

UBLISHED BY SAMUEL C. ATE ATKINSON No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—T COUNTING-ROOM ON BIDDLE'S ALLEY.

Written for the S. E. Post.

TO ELLEN.

as thy red lip lingers
r tones that touch'd my heart,
thy soft and sunny fingers
n the harp with angel art,
ner that Heavenly key,
ully floats away.

t is no music stealing
he soul by sorrow wrung,
ss keys of love and feeling,
ss's music melting tongue,
s when her heart in glee,
f love, the luxury.

e thy bright eye's beaming
that shone up—n my heart.
d love my soul was dreaming.
he joys it did impart;
ss that glance of g odness,
never see on to madness.

s so light that streameth
rom glorious globes on high,
blessed ray that beameth
ssel azure eye.
ssence when she's feeling,
this her bosom stealing.

o thy cheek so charming,
s a blush that warms my soul,
s all my bosom warming,
ns to thy blest control;
r that blush of beauty,
both of love and duty.

o so hue that gushes,
e Nature or from art,
lish and rosy blushes,
ng up from woman's heart,
le with ecstacy,
ctious luxury. MILFORD BARD.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

IES OF CHARACTER.

BY L. A. WILMER.

I. I.—OLD HAGAR.

n the colors and the ground preserve,
fashion, trick her off in air."—*Pope.*

f Baltimore there lived, and doubtless, an old negro woman, who was
y many to be immortal. She was
Hagar," and had still been the same
along as could be remembered by
oldest inhabitants. Her person was
n approaching a right one, and
d her declining figure on a cane,
swered the useful purpose of re-
familiar advances of the rabble.
long white veil, and commonly a
colored dress, frequently conform-
points, to the temporary fashion.—
ssed of musical talents, for she al-
ly hummed a tune in her perambu-
s the streets. Hagar was rather
her religious opinions: at one time
ient Methodist, and attended the
ting house with great regularity.
ts of a manuscript poem now in
, she was sometimes present at
g of the Sharp street club of brothers,
n warm weather, always smothers
ch a creed, he's glad to fly
ime in the aether sky."

, however, she appeared in a long
wn dress and short sleeves, as if
as she had become a member of
Friends. Her next transition was
man Catholic, and she swept the
other compensation but the dust
m the floor, which dust she pre-
the most religious veneration. A
perpetually seen suspended from
her hand held a Catholic prayer
e sometimes read as she passed
old woman knew how to read,
dge the vulgar accounted for by
like Dr. Faustus, she had been
Mephistophiles.
determined that the doctrine of
was the most creditable, and
become one of them as shortly
A reverend pastor of this denomi-
ated a certain Sunday for per-
mony of immersion on several
had lately been added to his
the day had arrived, our heroine
the baptismal pool, and solicited
give her a cast of his office.
gentleman, having heard of her
eries, refused to accede to her
ular had recourse to an expedient
ple in history—no parallel in
e marched into the water up to
baptised herself, to the great hor-
ers, who were highly scandalized
an established rules.
was thought by some to be
w beneath whose mortal sway
ul and varying forms decay,"
appeared to be mindful of the
r she always kept a ready made
dress and on several occasions
ng the streets with this remem-
ity on her head.
her death was once published
occasioned a number of eu-
y; some of her admirers even
her a bust and monument. Not
tion was put to debates on this
appearance of the old lady walk-
alive, and as lively, as ever
erted on this occasion that she
the *elixir vitæ*, or that the
minated to her by the success-
Others were of the opinion
n in a trance; and numbers
make enquiries concerning the
spirits, and the topography of
ctical worlds. But Hagar
be as communicative on this
Mr. Tennant, Baron Swedenborg and others; so that various con-
ade on her mysterious silence.
sufficiently versed in theological
ical science to advance an opinion
these delicate questions, but we
ert of notion that Hagar was
travellers who visit strange
give no satisfactory account of

dence was an old lime house,
ntured owners permitted her to
ncy,—a surprising instance of
generosity. Her furniture was
exhibiting the same unity which
"*Betrothed of Il penseroso*" di-
literary hermitage. It consisted
, a stool, a pot, a pan, a tea-
nd a coffin, the latter standing
corner of the only apartment,
all domestic purposes.
forgotten to state that Hagar
literator. "What a blue stock-
Yes, veritably, a blue stocking.
ing the prejudice against this
ter, which the example of Lord
so extensive, Hagar was really
ry personage. She never wrote
help us!—no, nor pamphlets
pretty pieces of poetry, for the
ies, or annuals. Her pretensions to literary distinction were founded on very different pedestals from these. In short, she *sold* books, which (before auctions were invented) was a far more profitable business than writing them. Our reminiscences present the old woman holding on her arm her whole stock in trade, consisting of such valuable works as the following:—Sinbad the Sailor, Gulliver's Travels, The Seven Champions, Tom Thumb, Goody-Two-Shoes, and others of a similar character. Many a time, in the early periods of life, have we debated and hesitated whether our allowance of pocket money should be spent with the cake woman, or with old Hagar. But sensuality generally prevails over sentiment, at least it is so in childhood; the cake woman got the most custom.

We believe Hagar is still in existence, and in the full possession of health and spirits;—whether she will live for ever or not, is a problem which our mathematical skill is not sufficient to resolve; as a mere matter of opinion, however, we would say, that her chance for immortality is as good as many dealers in literature, whose hopes on that head appear to be much more sanguine than hers.—The *elixir vitæ* is, in fact, nothing more than public opinion, which can embalm and animate a name so as to render it as wonderful and interesting to future generations, as an Egyptian mummy, or Maelzel's automata are to the present. In order that Hagar may be duly estimated by that solemn tribunal, which decides on the validity of all claims to immortality, we have called her forth from the thick curtain of obscurity, which has hitherto surrounded her.

To change the figure, we have given her a pre-eminent station in the gallery of portraits we are now about to open for public inspection. If she appears unworthy of the situation, let the deficiency be ascribed to the pencil that attempts to delineate rather than to her who sits for the picture.

Written for the S. E. Post.

TO ——

Though the world I've renounced, with its follies and charms,
And society's flowers lie fade in my arms;
Though the link that once bound us severed in twain,
By a breach that can ne'er be united again—

Though the fireside circle has lost the sweet powers,
That once it could shed o'er the gloomiest hours,
And beauty no more that soft magic can throw,
Which wound round my heart and dispell'd every wo—

Though the pleasures of Science are now my pursuit,
And grave matters of reason have taken deep root,
Though philosophy teaches that love is a dream,
Affection a weakness, and friendship a gleam—

That but 'leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind,'
Like that phantom of light to the ignorant mind!
Yet love round my heart has thrown a fond spell,
That the storm's dull resolving can never dispel.

Oh! a flame that's so light, and a feeling so pure,
Can ne'er know decay while their objects endure,
But forever must glow, and their lightness increase,
Till the soul from its tenement finds a release.

I could not forego the sweet influence that flows,
From this balmy fountain to lighten my woes,
Though science should droop 'neath the shadow it spreads,
And wisdom be lost in the halo it sheds!

O, 'tis an emotion that ne'er can depart,
From the tenderest feelings that twine round my heart;
But with life co-existent shall continue to be,
The star that shall guide me through life's stormy sea.

V.

Revolution in Brunswick.

You are aware that the late Duke, the father of the present Duke, was killed at Waterloo, leaving his two infant children to the guardianship of the late King of England. On the return of peace, a feeling in favor of a Representative Government was very generally expressed in every part of Germany, and in the course of a few years all the German Princes, with the exception of Austria, Prussia, and Oldenburg, conceded the point to their subjects, and granted them charters, more or less based upon the principle of popular representation. The King of Hanover granted a charter to his own subjects; and, in his character of guardian, he granted one to Brunswick. On coming of age, the young Prince expressed himself dissatisfied with this Constitution, and *a la Charles dix*, simply declared it unfit for his subjects; in short, he sent his Parliament about their business, and proceeded to govern his subjects according to the principles of the most unlimited despotism. His subjects made their complaints to the Diet, and the subject of those complaints is now under consideration; had they not taken the matter into their own hands, it would probably have continued under consideration to the end of the Duke's life.

Had the Duke done nothing worse, however, than violate the Constitution granted by his uncle, the good people of Brunswick would probably have quietly bent their necks beneath the yoke of despotism; but the same folly which dictated the violation of that Constitution led to the commission of a series of insults against all the most respectable inhabitants of his dominions; the consequence of which was, that every family of distinction quitted the capital, and that the tradesmen of Brunswick seriously felt the absence of all those wealthy families, upon whose expenditure they had been accustomed mainly to depend.

The trial of Von Sierstorf, the wealthiest Nobleman in the Principality, and who had long held the charge of Grand Huntsman, was one of the first occurrences that called forth loud and general indignation, as it was the first act of glaring tyranny, with the circumstances of which the public were fully acquainted. The quarrel with the King of England was not an affair that excited public feeling to any very great degree; every body owned that the Duke made a sad fool of himself; but still there were people who seemed to believe in the possibility that some unknown provocation might also have been given by the King. But all the circumstances of the trial of Von Sierstorf became matter of public notoriety, and seldom has the wantonness of capricious despotism appeared in a more hateful light.

Von Sierstorf was ignominiously dismissed from the situation which he had held under the Duke's father, and a series of idle accusations were brought against him before the tribunal at Wolfenbuttel. He was honourably acquitted upon every charge. This independence on the part of the Magistrates irritated the Duke, and he sent one of his Under Chamberlains with an insulting message to the Judges, and ordered their decision to be torn and trampled under foot, in their presence. In the mean time many of the Judges had either withdrawn or had died. The Duke neglected to replace them, and several of the Courts of Justice, including the Supreme Tribunal of Wolfenbuttel, ceased to be provided with the legal number of Judges. The Tribunals hereupon declared themselves incompetent to proceed in their judicial functions, and even the show of justice ceased to be administered.

In the meantime Von Sierstorf, who had been banished at the time of his dismissal, prepared to return to the capital upon the strength of his acquittal. The evening when he was expected to return, the people of Brunswick prepared to receive him in a kind of triumphal procession.—The police interfered to prevent this procession, and then it was that the first revolutionary symptoms began to manifest themselves.

About this time also occurred the death of Oehlhausen, the Duke's Master of the Horse. This man was considered for a long time one of the Duke's creatures, and accordingly shared the unpopularity of his master; at present the feeling towards him is considerably kinder, in consequence of his having become a victim of his master's tyranny. It seems the Duke lately took into his service a French groom of the name of D'Allouard, who, presuming on the marked partiality of the Duke, proceeded to arrogate to himself the supreme direction of every thing connected with the stud. The Master of the Horse was ruled by this fellow in the most unceremonious manner, and being encouraged by the Duke, his insolence in a short time knew no bounds. Oehlhausen was suddenly taken ill, and the general opinion was, that he had been poisoned, to make room for D'Allouard—an idea as ridiculous as it was horrible, seeing, that if the Duke had wanted Oehlhausen out of the way, he would have sent him about his business without ceremony. But Oehlhausen had drawn upon himself the anger of his master; and the latter, on hearing he was dying, came to the side of his bed and poured forth a torrent of abuse and menace upon the dying man. When he went away, he was told that the doctors had ordered their patient to be kept as quietly as possible; by way of complying with their injunctions, he ordered a military band to make as much noise as they could under the window for the whole of the night.

It was by a series of similar violations of decency that the Duke had contrived to awaken, in almost every individual within his dominions, a personal animosity against him. But the torturing to death of Oehlhausen is generally looked upon as the act that gave the first impulse to the revolution. The voice of dissatisfaction became loud and general, and an immediate convulsion was expected by every one. The Duke was in the habit of going every evening to the Theatre. On returning home one evening the mob pelted his carriage; and such was the fury of the people, that if they could have got hold of him, they would have certainly torn him to pieces. The coachman, however, whipped his horses into a gallop, and contrived to reach the Palace in safety. The tumult became very general, and it was now evident that the capital was in a state of insurrection. The Magistrates and the respectable part of the population began to feel apprehensive that in the ensuing riots private property would not be respected, and applied the next morning for permission to organize a corps of national guards. This proposal was rejected in the first instance, but on a repetition of the application, permission was given to the inhabitants of respectability to arm themselves with pikes, but on no account were they to presume to carry fire-arms.

In the meantime the Duke prepared himself for battle, determined to fill the streets of Brunswick with carnage, as Charles X. had done, with those of Paris, but even here his folly showed itself. General Herlzberg had drawn up his troops so as to keep the different points of the capital in check; the Duke found fault with this arrangement, and ordered the whole of his forces to be concentrated in front of the Palace. The troops thus formed in a mass would, in case of a battle, have become useless, as one corps would have been in the way of the other.

The attack and conflagration of the Palace, as well as the refusal of the troops to fire, and the flight of the Duke, you will already have been informed of. But what will probably be new to you is, that among the spoils of the Palace were found a variety of private letters kept by the Duke, in which were entered the names of all the principal inhabitants of his dominions, with remarks upon their character, and memorands of the treatment they were to receive at his hands. Some were to be insulted, others provoked into duels, others to be teased to death by a variety of ingenious tortures, &c. A duel between two officers, which lately took place, is explained by means of these private memorands. It arose in consequence of a quarrel at the Duke's table, and it now appears that he had invited them merely for the purpose of getting up a quarrel between them.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

The Royal Exchange, in London, was built by Sir Thomas Gresham, at his own expense, and presented by him to the city, A. D. 1567.—It was burnt down in the great fire of 1666. The present building of Portland stone was erected in its place. The first stone was laid by Charles II. in 1667, and his statue (as an English book remarks very properly) *disgraces* the centre of its quadrangle. It is situated on the north side of Cornhill, and has two principal fronts, one in Cornhill and the other in Threadneedle street. The tower has a vane of copper, gilt, in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of the founder. In the tower is an excellent clock, with four dials, which goes with chimes at three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock, playing upon eight bells.

Each of the two fronts has a piazza, which gives a stately air to the building, and serves as a convenient covering from the sun and rain.—In the centre of each front is a lofty gate, leading into a noble area, in which the merchants assemble.

The extent of the Royal Exchange is 203 feet by 171.

Written for the S. E. Post.

THE STORM.

Tremendous was the thunder's crash,
And awful darkness fill'd the sky
Save when the vivid lightning's flash
Would light the waves and realms on high.

'Twas then there did appear a speck
Upon the ocean's foamy wave;
At length, behold an awful wreck,
On which the mighty whirlwinds rave.

The mother on her children calls,
And altogether like madness theirs;
The wife upon her husband falls,
And seems her threat'ning death to dare.

There's nought but a tumultuous roar,
While round each other now they cling,
A friend is now a friend no more,
There's none, there's none relief can bring.

Behold an aged father there,
In supplicating grief he cries;
And on his knees in humble prayer—
That prayer, perhaps, has reach'd the skies.

A light now in the east appears,
And once again each post is filled,
And every breast divest of fear,
And every heart with joy is thrill'd.

SIGMA.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

HENRY AND WILLIAM NELSON.

"How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute;
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no rude surfeit reigns."
Milton's Mask of Comus.

Over all the wide-spread plains of Louisiana, there was not another mansion, humble or splendid, within which more of the true happiness of independence reigned than in that of Henry and Susan Nelson. Embossed in trees, planted by the hand of nature, but fronted by an avenue of Robinia and Melia trees intermingled, stood this modest palace of Peace.

Henry Nelson was one of two sons, born to Ira and Jane Nelson, of the County of Bucks, Pennsylvania. The father was more than rich, he was wealthy, and at his death, his two fine sons were ushered into life with every advantage that education, fortune, connexions, and some real friends could promise. Though attached by every tie that ought to bind brothers to each other, there was an almost intire contrast between Henry and William Nelson in their essential points of character.

Henry, to almost undeviating equanimity of temper, added a calm steadiness of prudent resolve, which by the many, who did not, nor ought not to know him, was called selfishness; but to those who deserved reception in his heart, it was found replenished with every generous feeling. There was seen the ready and firm resolve to pursue the path to moral reputation. Henry Nelson, with steadiness of pursuit and economy in the use of wealth, was never known to express, by word or gesture, delight at the acquirement of, and on one occasion only, regret at the loss of property.

At twenty-five, this man was the husband of a woman as similar to himself in every high and sterling attribute as could have been a twin sister. Two children, a son and daughter, shared the love and care of Henry and Susan Nelson; and at thirty, for they were nearly of like age, the earth sustained no other family before whom the book of life unfolded more delightful pages.

William Nelson, with greatly superior talents and personal accomplishments to his brother, was of course more courted; and, as a public man, more popular; and yet strange perversity between human conduct and human opinion in private conversation, not a man's voice could be heard who did not give the preference to Henry. But William was gayed, lively, profuse and elegant in his manners, and gained attention from the true arbiters of notoriety over the earth's surface. He, however, floated with the world rather as a spectator than a sharer of its cares; the most pure of all fire never had sparkled in his breast—and he remained alone in life.

Though in his conduct there was nothing really criminal, there was much from which a heart like that of his brother shrunk with an indescribable feeling of pain. The worst was with William Nelson: he was rich without effort, his mind seemed unfixed, and contracting the most dangerous mental disease, apathy: it was, therefore, with no small pleasure, that Henry Nelson heard his brother express an intention of becoming a merchant of New York. His choice of location was accidental, but it was persevered in, and William Nelson, of the house of Nelson, Jones and Madeira, was soon known in London and Liverpool.

For a few brief years, prosperity seemed to heap thousands on thousands; but yet, from some of those light shades which none but merchants can see, there was always in the keen eyes of this class a dimness over the firm of Nelson, Jones and Madeira. This thin cloud became more dense, finally exploded, and William Nelson was prostrated by the shock.

It was the first and last act of imprudence which marked the life of Henry, but it was a brother that plead for succour to prevent impending calamity. The calamity he could not prevent, but he shared the ruin. When the fearful stroke was struck, Henry and Susan cast a momentary glance of despair on each other and on their children. It was a passing pang! the stamina of character stood in place of lost fortune. Their noble mansion, the birth place of Henry Nelson, was sold and abandoned. A small sum over that for which he was bound was saved; and with this fragment of their once ample estate, Henry and Susan Nelson sought a home far from where the hollowness of heart of many was too near to be seen without disgust.

Their bark was at length in a haven, on the margin of one of the natural meadows of Louisiana. Happiness would have again been without alloy in the cottage of Henry and Susan Nelson, if William could have been there to share their retreat—but William, tortured by remorse and shame, had fled, without leaving a trace behind him, long before Henry quit Pennsylvania. He, therefore, in vain, that his brother and sister yearned to restore him to himself by forgiveness; he was gone, and lost to them, perhaps forever. In the storm of winter, in the heats of summer, when spring clothed the earth in flowers, or autumn with fruit, William was remembered—but time rolled his years along, and memory of the past became more and more faint, until the brother was, if not forgotten, consigned to the tomb.

On a slightly rising ground, about a mile farther down the Teche from the cottage of Henry Nelson, rose the splendid mansion of another new-comer, who was there known by the name of James Sevier. About this stranger there was something worse than the mere vulgar pride of purse: there was around him an atmosphere of repulsion. Henry Nelson had glided softly into the society around him, and imparted light and heat; James Sevier presented a surface of frost and snow—he shunned, and was avoided—he came to the banks of Teche, and remained there an isolated stranger, but his son did not permit him to halt on the threshold of indifference. By repeated acts of insane folly and insolence on the part of the younger, both became objects of con[illegible]ot, and finally hatred.

F[illegible] years thus passed away; the children of Henry Nelson had reached maturity. Henry Nelson had all his life avoided riding when walking was practicable, and though five miles distant, it was in fine weather his custom to walk to and from the Post Office. An entrance on the forty-sixth year had perhaps a little stiffened his limbs, but gave firmness in turn, and with his Berks county black-law companion, a walk of ten miles was of little consequence.

It was on one of these excursions, on a sweet autumn evening, that Henry was slowly pacing the road, admiring the sweep of prospect towards the setting sun, and contrasting the fading leaves of the other forest trees along the Teche, with the deep green of the live oaks and laurel magnolias, when the carriage of James Sevier whirled past. The young sprig was driving, and by a sweep of his whip, evidently intentional, struck violently with the lash a foot traveller, who was sitting on the roots of a live oak leaning on his staff, and apparently asleep, as he remained immovable at the advance of the vehicle.

'Oh, fie, Tom!' said the half approving father; but neither had much time to enjoy their fun, the smarting insult roused the decumbent stranger, who, with the rapidity of an arrow, had the horses by the bridles, reined them into a side ditch, and in a moment was kicking heartily into the mud, the finely dressed Thomas Sevier. His father hobbled out in great wrath, but was only saved from sharing chastisement with his hopeful heir by the timely presence of Henry Nelson.

The enraged traveller was indeed an object of terror: his features distorted with anger, and bespattered with some of the mud in which he had rolled Tom Sevier, were, in themselves, far from inviting. The cicatrices of two wounds, and the small pox, had each contributed to distort naturally strong lineaments. He was tall and very muscular, but the mild face and voice of Henry Nelson acted as a charm. The moment he laid his hand on the shoulder and spoke the simple words, 'He has had enough!' the injured man started, and looking round, his arm and wrath at once fell, and he raised the prostrate youth, observing at the same time, 'Youngster, you may better pass without meddling with the next stranger you overtake; and, as to you,' turning to the father and shaking his staff over his head, 'I am much mistaken if you do not deserve punishment greatly more than that booby.'

Then, with the aid of Henry Nelson, the horses and carriage were put in order to move, and the degraded father and son were permitted to depart.

Left to themselves, the stranger wiped away the filth from his visage, while thus addressed by Henry Nelson, 'Stranger, it is now evening, that white cabin you see embossed in trees is my dwelling; you are weary, and I am inclined to think not in very good health, come with me and rest!'

Tears started, as the stranger rather looked than breathed his grateful acceptance as he followed his guide.

The evening, though otherwise delightful, was sharp, and even cold, but a cheerful fire, smiling family, and a very decent well furnished table, awaited Henry Nelson and his guest.

Next morning the stranger was risen with the sun, and ready to set out on his way, but his eye was heavy and step painful: he was ill, and his illness visible to his host.

'If business, or some more pressing interest, doth not force thee on, stranger,' said Henry Nelson, 'stay with us until thy strength and health will more befit thee for thy journey!'

'There are my means to pay thee for thy kindness!' replied the guest, at the same time shewing a purse with five dollars and some small change in silver.

Such an expression of resentment as could ever be seen on the face of Henry Nelson, passed as a cloud, and left all smiling and clear, as he observed, 'I did not invite thee to receive money, myself and family have a standing order to draw our recompense from another treasury!'

Silence followed—the stranger turned his keen eye upon every object around him; he saw sincerity beaming from every face; he at length sighed and observed, in rather an under tone, 'What have I lost?' and subjoined, 'such hospitality can never pass unrewarded. I really need rest; and as to worldly business, I have none to press me away from this house. Of relations, I have none *so dear to me as* the man who found me by the way-side and saved me, perhaps from never ending regret.'

Having accepted the invitation he had received, the stranger, with true knowledge of the human heart, and the tact of a man who had seen and read his fellow man, turned the conversation on another subject, by demanding in rather a careless voice, to whom belonged a very splendid mansion visible from the window near where he sat, observing that its owner 'must possess both wealth and taste.'

'Wealth he appears to possess,' replied Henry Nelson, with some little severity of manner; 'but as to taste, I believe my neighbour Sevier——'

At the name of Sevier, Martin, for such was the name he gave to his hosts, rose abruptly, but sat down again, when Henry observed, 'Martin, if you can be calm, I can tell you more.'

'I am calm,' replied Martin, 'why should I be otherwise?'

'There is no very good reason for agitation,' replied Henry Nelson, 'as that man and his son, with all their means, are really objects of commiseration.'

Martin remained a guest in the Nelson cottage; and winter, or rather that long, wet, cold and unpleasant mixture of winter and summer, which so often intervenes between autumn and spring in Louisiana. Martin became a cherished inmate in the friendly family, and a subject of most painful gossipping in the vicinity. Who, or what he was, the Nelsons inquired not, and who or what he was the neighbouring idlers enquired in vain. When abroad, which was indeed a rare case, his haggard visage assumed a something extremely forbidding; but at home his speaking eye, lit by its powerful light the marks of wounds and disease. At home his mind, illumined by intelligence and gratitude, not only lost every trace of repulsion, it became attractive.

Henry Nelson had a good, if not extensive selection of books, and the library became the common residence of Martin and young William Nelson.

'We are more than paid, if pay was our object,' said Henry Nelson to his wife, 'for our poor shelter to this wanderer. The mind of our children under his instructions, for his society is a school of all inclusive, poetry and science. What our remote situation and confined resources could not give them by sending them away, they are acquiring at home.'

This was true—the hidden treasures of books were laid open and treasured to these youthful minds, by a man who had read and studied the greater library, the world. Man and nations passed in review. Lesser pleasures were neglected, and invitations to convivial parties evaded or overlooked. Another universe of mortal research was laid open, to the eyes of William and Mary Nelson, and they strayed with increasing delight over regions where every step presented a new and alluring prospect. They heard the same passages to read, with ears which received and minds which retained their daily gains of intellectual wealth.

Thus a long winter wore away, followed by a spring, more than usually bland and soft, and to all nature reviving. As the woods, fields, and interminable meadows, assumed their many colored dress, enlivened by note and wing, the health and spirits of Martin rose with the season. His walks alone by himself, became frequent, and were gradually prolonged to the entire day.

'I have been now five months your lodger!' said Martin to his hosts on a beautiful morning of May—'Hear me,' continued he smiling, as he saw the expression of face and anticipated their reply, 'I have no idle expression of gratitude in store to give you pain, but I am compelled to express my own pain, as sudden changes of fortune, more particularly if fortunate, too generally changes those subjects to the revolution.'

'We are too dull to comprehend thee,' at length replied Henry Nelson, 'we have in prospect nothing, either prosperous or adverse to influence our conduct.'

'But, if you have not, I have!' subjoined Martin, with a tone something between a smile and laugh. Surprise and suspense kept his auditory silent as he continued in this ambiguous strain. 'I seldom make bets, but will now bet a box full of the best oranges that there has been visible from that window for ten days past, a very curious phenomenon which not one of you has noticed.'

This very naturally brought the attention of all the family upon the prospect stretching from the window, including the very conspicuous Sevier House. Several minutes passed in playful conjectures upon what the wonder could be, and in the repeated short reply from Martin, 'That guess wont do!'

At length young Nelson seemed to start from a reverie, and fixing his eye on Sevier House, and the face of Martin alternately, with unusual solemnity of manner, observed, 'Mr. Martin, I once before hinted to yourself my suspicions, that you were an — an — impostor.'

Such a very unexpected charge disconcerted all his hearers, except Martin himself, who better than the others knew its real import; and without changing a muscle replied, 'Why, William, every old or young [illegible] must exhibit a share of that discovery.'

'I have made more discoveries,' subjoined William, as his sister was endeavouring to stop his mouth, 'you are the owner of Sevier estate.'

If the other members of the family were before wonder stricken, they were now excited to amazement, as Martin remained silent, but with a very significant smile kept his eye on his pupil, who continued,

'The wonder is, and I have won the apples of gold or oranges, no smoke has issued from yonder chimneys for many days past.'

'Have you done, young philosopher?'

'I have done,' replied William, with an air of exultation, at the idea of his own shrewdness.

'And, except in regard to the smoke, you are all wrong in your guesses,' replied Martin. The oranges you have won, and I must pay them, so let that affair rest; but, as to my being owner of Sevier house and estate, I am not, and most sincerely hope I never may be its owner. It has ceased,' continued he with great bitterness, 'to be either owned or tenanted by James Sevier. It is now the property of a man I have long known, loved, and admired, who will inhabit it with a most charming family in a few days. You are all, no doubt, at once astonished and pleased; astonished to find I had an agency in producing such a change, but have patience.'

At this point of his narrative Martin paused, and pointed to Sevier house from which the smoke rose, first in dense columns, which slowly changing to transparent wreaths, floated over the woods of Teche.

'There, behold,' said Martin exultingly, 'the waving aerial emblem of human home. That home is now becoming warm to receive a family which have known much of happiness, which they well deserve;——and have endured much of pain and privation from the follies and crimes of others. I am well acquainted with the steward, who has been sent to put things in order, and to superintend the repairs necessary to be made in preparation for the new tenants; and if to morrow is a good day for walking, I have a request to make, that you all accompany me on an excursion. You will find L'Enfant, the steward, himself a gentleman.'

Here Martin paused, and seeing a pout on every face, added, 'You are really kind, I have a reason for the invitation very interesting to me, and which, in time, shall be explained.'

The season seemed to favor the proposed promenade, as the weather of next day was peculiarly fine. They entered the mansion with considerable share of actual curiosity, as, though at so short a distance from their own home, not one of the Nelson's had for many years entered Sevier House. They were met and ushered in by an old, but very respectable French gentleman, the steward, who, however, spoke English well and fluently. The party made a rather hasty survey of the house, the last room of which they entered was the dining room. Here they could perceive no appearance of recent or intended change. The furniture was not merely rich, it was splendid, and preparations were making for dinner in a very superb style. The Nelsons looked at each other with some embarrassment, which Martin perceiving, observed with a smile and unusual levity of manner,

'The owner of this estate was once a very dear friend of mine, and in remembrance of our old acquaintance has given me a day to do as I please here, and my pleasure is, we dine together at *my* table——and in the mean time let us retire to the library, and while L'Enfant is preparing for our return I must finish my tale and unravel the plot.

'The man who so long held this property,' said Martin, seating himself, 'has met a part of his deservings; he is now an unpitied outcast, poor and without resources. He was once a merchant of reputed wealth; lived, if not in elegance, at least in splendour. Apparently rather careless, he was in reality deeply designing. He met with another young man, or merchant, as thoughtless in fact as Mellon, for Thomas Mel-

lon was his real name, took care to appear. These two became mutual endorsers, and continued so until Mellon involved his unthinking confidant or friend, as you may choose to entitle such a connexion, to great amount. The villain had his plans well laid, and when in possession of a large sum absconded and left me. Yes, my true friends, left me to despair, distraction, and ruin—for I was the credulous sacrifice.

'When we met on the great road, in the manner you all know, the effect of anger deprived me of a full use of my recollection which, with his false hair, prevented me from at once recognising him; yet there was a vague something in my mind, which told me I had seen the man before. I dwelt upon the thought, and with your own information combined, it flashed on my mind the first night I enjoyed the shelter of your hospitable roof, that this James Sevier was Thomas Mellon. You know your shrewd neighbour Smith Grayson. To him I applied as soon as I got acquainted with him, and by his means traced Sevier. The letters you have so kindly taken to, and those you brought from the post-office for me, were mostly on this subject. Having made my ground sure, this very day month, with no arms but this good stick, I presented myself unceremoniously at Savier House, and walked into that entry. My old accommodating friend was seated exactly where I am now. I then knew him perfectly, but bowing slightly, asked if Mr. Sevier was at home.

'My name is James Sevier,' was the reply.

Without awaiting further, I stepped forward, and looking him full in the face, observed in a firm but mild voice, 'Your name is not James Savier.' He did not in fact recognise at first who stood before him, but felt confounded at the unwelcome truth, began to stammer something about impertinence.

My security of every advantage, preserved my temper, and taking a seat directly before him, resting my hands on my cane, addressed him thus:—

'Thomas Mellon, it is needless to tell you who I am after showing you this paper. Then drawing forth my pocket book exhibited his signature and my demands. He was completely subdued—he trembled, wept, and actually attempted to kneel at my feet. Indignant at his utter baseness, I ordered him to keep his seat, and continued.

'Mellon, you implore me to spare your age—I too am old, so am I, prematurely so through your means; and you too well know, that a third party, dear to me, has also been beggared through your agency. I now demand a full and complete deed of this estate, slaves, and stock of every kind in favour of the man you have so long impoverished. Your ready money and personal household effects take with you; and though you must acknowledge that all I demand will go far short of justice, fly from this vicinity, and I shall pursue you no farther.

'All this was complied with, and through the agency of Smith Grayson, here are the deeds in due legal order, in favour of a man whose misplaced confidence in a brother drove to comparative poverty, and real exile from the place of his birth, and with him a family whom nature and education fitted for a palace.'

The inmost souls of Henry Nelson and his family were moved. There was so much in the case laid before them similar to the incidents of their own case. They sat in silence, however, devouring the words of Martin, who continued—

'Though I had committed no act of premeditated wrong, my every feeling of remorse was wrung for the sufferings I had caused. Determined to see my injured relations no more, unless so fortunate as to obtain the means of justice, I sailed with barely a sufficient sum to pay my passage to Liverpool. I revealed neither my name or cause of leaving America, but laid the whole before a merchant of high standing, soliciting employment as a man well versed in Asiatic trade. I succeeded, was employed, exerted every nerve, roused all the energy of my soul, and in three years I was a partner in an established house.

'A foreign partner resident at Lisbon died. The place was offered to and accepted by me, and in fewer years, than I had dared once to hope, my gains permitted me to return to New York with adequate means to show that I was not deserving of a name on the same list with Mellon.

'All this was accomplished though, interrupted, as you see I must have been, by a disease which left me life contrary to my own expectations; and by wounds received in Lisbon from hands and from motives I have never learned. I believe I was mistaken for another.

On my return to America some of those whom our speculations had injured were gone beyond all earthly redress; yet I was happy to reach and make glad the hearts of all my creditors, or their representatives, but one. That one was he I most desired to meet; but to trace him defied all my inquiries in the commercial cities along the Atlantic coast. I then deposited my money, except what was requisite for travelling expenses, and set out on a tour, nearly prolonged to a year, when I made the happy meeting with you on the road. Most fortunate meeting. 'I have punished a robber.'—'and found a brother,' sobbed Henry Nelson, as he rushed to the bosom of Martin.

"Yes," exclaimed William Nelson, as soon as their feelings admitted words, 'I have found a brother and a sister too.—Henry and Susan, Nelson, this estate is yours; you have paid for it ten prices, and if a room can be spared'——

'For an uncle,' said young William and his sister.

That uncle then stepped forward to the wall, and stripped in succession, from their covering of crape veil, first the portrait of a beautiful and elegant young man; it represented himself in youth. The second exhibited the same features in more advanced life strangely marked with corroding care; and the third was that of William Nelson, in the ruins of his personal beauty and bloom of youth.

'The last is the most beautiful to me,' said the innocent Mary Nelson, 'and thou shalt be the child of my old age, beautiful to me,' said William Nelson, whilst pressing to his bosom his almost too happy niece.

Some months of restored happiness had passed, when Henry, in a fit of playful manner, asked his brother, 'How could you keep us so long in suspense?'

'Because,' replied William, 'I was determined to be received as a brother, or forever remain unknown. Though I had not the slightest intimation of your residence, or even of you being yet in existence, I at once knew you, Henry, on the road, and great was the effort of concealment. Every measure was taken to do you justice, and had one expression of resentment met my ear—but I do not deserve the felicity of my old age.' 'Nor to be teazed by your spoiled child,' interrupted Mary Nelson.

MARK BANCROFT.

Russian Diamonds.—There are few who have not heard of the discovery of diamonds made by two of Baron Von Humboldt's companions, when exploring the western declivity of the Ural mountains in Russian Asia in June, 1829.—They were found on the estates of Count Perlier which are one hundred and sixty miles to the west of the town of Perm, are of the finest water, and are of a quality approaching more to the Indian, than the Brazilian diamond. During the present summer (1830) the search was renewed with increased activity, and Professor Engelhart of Dorpat, who is employed on a second visit in those regions, writes to a German friend, that seven more diamonds have been discovered among the gold dust on the same property, and on the same spot where the same number were found last year. They weigh from 3-8 and 2-3 of a karat to one karat each.

Evening Post.

Weekly circulation between Seven & Eight Thousand.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$2 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

THE MARKET.—Superfine Flour continues in fair demand at $5,12 1-2; Rye Flour is dull and has been sold at a trifle less than $3,50; no sales of Corn Meal reported. Corn has declined about one cent per bushel; Wheat, Rye, Flax Seed, Linseed Oil, and Whiskey remain about the same as last week. Sales of Clover Seed have been made at a considerable advance on former prices, viz. $6,75 a $7, and $7,50 has been obtained for a lot to arrive; the market at present is unsettled, and the latter price could not be obtained should the supplies increase as may be expected.—*Price Current.*

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk the week ending the 5th instant.

33 boats,		1,068 tons.
627 do., last report,		31,233 do.
660 do.	Total,	32,323 do.

TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—Descended last week with coal.

118 boats, carrying,		7,979 tons.
2393 do.	do. per last report,	65,890 do.
2511		68,869

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Account of vessels that passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, during the week ending the 1st instant:—

From the Chesapeake	56 vessels.
From the Delaware	60 do.
Total,	116

Four of the vessels from the Chesapeake were loaded with Wheat and Flour for Philadelphia.

GOLD MINES.

The NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER gives the following statements, respecting the NORTH CAROLINA MINES, on the authority of a gentleman who recently visited the district in which they lie:—"The mines of North Carolina are chiefly wrought in the three ranges of counties between Frederick and Charlotte, which lie in a direction about Northeast and Southwest, corresponding with the general line of the coast. The first discoveries were made near the South Carolina boundary; but as it was soon discovered that the veins all ran in a very straight course, between the points of the compass above-mentioned, works were established at numerous places above. The most profitable business has been done in the counties of Mecklenburgh and Cabarrus. The most labour has been bestowed in Mecklenburgh and Davidson counties. The surface mines, which are of very inferior importance, require no other labour than that necessary in washing the earth in *rockers*, or large inclined troughs, with mercury, by which process the metals are brought into contact, and afterwards found amalgamated at the bottom. Heating the amalgam in a retort separates them. The vein mines, which are generally the most important, are the most uncertain and hazardous to the worker. They in some cases afford a supply of ore upon or near the surface; but generally excavations are to be made to some depth before any thing valuable is obtained. One or two mines were mentioned by our informant, which had been worked to about the depth of 90 feet, and he thought none had as yet been excavated beyond 100 feet. The quartz rock is always an indication of gold in that region, and the metal is always found in The veins of quartz are generally thin, frequently connected with iron ore, pyrites, &c., and sometimes interposed between slate rocks. They run nearly from Northeast to Southwest, as before remarked, with such precision, that the veins may often be traced by the compass. The whole mass of quartz rock dug from the mine, sometimes containing a quantity of other rock, is taken to the mill, pounded, and ground extremely fine. The mills are of different descriptions: some with rollers working in a trough, very closely, round a perpendicular axis; some with a large wheel rolling and revolving in a large circle, much like the old-fashioned cider mill. These are all supplied with quicksilver, in contact with which the rocky and metallic matter is brought, as intimately as possible, for the ore being reduced to an almost impalpable powder, is suspended in the water which gradually flows in, and after passing slowly round, runs slowly out. Much of the gold is dispersed in the ore in such minute grains as to be visible only by the aid of a magnifier; but most of it may be extracted by this process, if skilfully performed, for the quicksilver seizes every particle of the precious metal it touches, and by amalgamating with it retains it in the trough. To separate the amalgam from the unamalgamated quicksilver, the whole is pressed in a wet deer skin, and thus the latter is forced through the pores. The amalgam is then placed in a retort, and exposed to heat, by which means the quicksilver is distilled, and the gold is left pure, retaining the form and size which the amalgam had in the retort, but rendered porous by the process. The gold is in some cases cast into bars or ingots before it is sold.—Now, these details appear very intelligible, and the road to wealth through a North Carolina sand field may seem to the inexperienced a very direct and plain one. It is a fact, however, that many who have been tempted to walk in it, have changed their course. Some of the reasons on which they have founded this change, we are informed, are the following:—It is very seldom that rich ore is to be found on the surface, and of course some digging is to be done. This is often continued from day to day, hope being sometimes delayed even for weeks; but the enterprising are not to be disheartened at paying a few days' works, while they think they soon are to draw on an inexhaustible bank of gold. That *bank* has as yet been seldom hit upon. In short, out of the counties of Davison, Mecklenburg, and Cabarrus, most of the veins are worked at a loss. In Burke county, one company, after spending about 20,000 dollars, renounced gold mining. Other companies have also given it up; and numerous individuals who are met with in that part of the country, are described as having got through very long and marked attacks of the *gold-hunting fever*, and survived the crisis with little left but life. It is generally considered, however, that such individuals are least exposed to it for the future. It is generally understood that gold, obtained at the expense of from 85 to 93 or 94 cents per dwt. costs as much as it is worth. In the county of Burke, it is said, about ten mines are wrought without any loss. The chief part of the diggers, however, on an estimate, pay not less than $1 50 for every dwt. of gold they obtain. In the hearing of our informant, it was asserted that none in the county made money; but this was contradicted by another person, who stated, as a fact within his own knowledge, that one man had actually worked a mine at a gain—having accumulated, when he ceased operations at least fifty dollars. A mill costs but about $200; but if a new mine is to be opened, the ore must all be transported to it, and it may be distant. The country is miserable, and most of it does not afford what may be considered the comforts of life, out of the principal towns. Intelligent men find that facts show gold mining in North Carolina to be as hazardous as a common lottery—there are more blanks than prizes; and if a quarter of the money there laid out and lost, by many an individual, had been judiciously applied in a store, a farm, or almost any ordinary employment, it would almost certainly have yielded a sufficient support for his family. "A copper miner," says a Peruvian proverb, "will grow rich, a silver miner may and may not, a gold miner will lose."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES

A bill has been proposed in the Legislature of Vermont to prohibit the circulation of Bank Notes under five dollars.

A bill passed the Vermont House of Representatives on the 23d ult. by a vote of 120 to 72, commuting the punishment of Dr. Norman Cleveland, under sentence of death in that State for the alleged murder of Hannah Rose, to five years' imprisonment in the State prison.

The Wheeling Compiler, on the authority of recent experience by some of the shop keepers of that place, recommends the use of hogs lard, in lamps, as a substitute for sperm oil. The light afforded by it is said to be fully equal to, and is much cheaper than that of sperm oil.—The discovery is not a new one.

It has been estimated that the yearly expense of fuel for all purposes in the city of New-York and for steamboats, is two millions four hundred thousand dollars—the reduction in price since the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal may have reduced the amount to two millions.

The amount of toll paid to the collector at Albany, on merchandize cleared at his office for the Erie and Champlain canals, during the month of October, is forty-two thousand eight hundred nd fifty-six dollars.

A correspondent of the Boston Palladium states, that upon examination, he finds, that the receipts into the treasury of New York from the canals, show a partial falling off during the last year.

The U. S. ships *Erie*, Capt. Rousseau, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Elliot; *Peacock*, Capt. McCall; *Natchez*, Capt. Newton; schr. *Shark*, Lt. Com. Webb, and sloop *Florida*, Lt. Com. Gadney, were at Pensacola 12th Oct. all well. The squadron were preparing for a cruize—The *Peacock*, it is expected, would return to New York in a short time.

The supplement to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Bill was ordered to a third reading, in the NEW JERSEY House of Representatives, on Thursday. It extends the charter to forty-four years from the completion of the work, requiring this to be effected within five years; the railroad not to be placed within three miles of either end of the Camden and Amboy road.

About a fortnight since, three prisoners escaped from the jail at Fincastle, Va. Knocking down the jailer, &c. They were chased by citizens with hue and cry, and re-taken in less than a quarter of an hour.

We learn from Montreal, that on Wednesday night, considerable snow fell in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. On Thursday morning in passing from Whitehall to Troy, it was observed that the hills were covered with snow.

The age of Salmon is said to be denoted by circles in the back bone, in the same manner as the age of trees is supposed to be by concentric rings in the heart of the tree, each circle being the mark of a year.

We find the following in a Boston paper; it is more than "commercially important." "Since the 1st inst. there have been received here by five vessels from Malaga, 7,614 casks, 800 half casks, 439 quarter casks, 7,272 boxes, 1,766 half boxes, and 745 qr. boxes raisins; and more are expected."

Mr. Randolph arrived at London on the 29th of September; intending, according to the Washington Telegraph, to spend the winter in the south of France, and to go to St. Petersburg in the spring, should the President approve.

The building of a theatre was commenced, some time since, in Pottsville. The Miner's Journal tells us that it is to be finished for a church.

We were amused, says the Tolland Advocate, Mass. a few days since, to hear a man who is confined in this place for abusing his wife, singing, through the iron grates, the plaintive melody of "Home, sweet Home!"

Lime from salt works has been used in Barnstable county, Mass. with success in cultivating potatoes. The crop was greater and of better quality.

The steamboat Springfield, which plies between Hartford and Springfield, on the Connecticut, took fire on Thursday last, and her upper works were burnt before it could be extinguished.

A suspicion exists in Paris that Prince of Conde did not commit suicide, as was alleged, but was murdered. The Quotidienne of a recent date asserts that he did not die by his own hand, and strong facts are mentioned in support of the opinion.

HEAT IN THE DESERT.—The intensity of the heat was such, that, without exaggeration, water spilt upon the ground or upon a table evaporated *instantaneously*: and tea, some of which we generally preserved from our evening's repast to assuage our thirst before breakfast was prepared on the following day, literally remained quite warm during the whole night.—*Mrs. Elwood's Overland Journey to India.*

It is ascertained that five dollar bills of the late Belchertown Bank, altered in the following manner, are in circulation:—The President and Cashier's name, with the name of the town, &c. are taken out by some chemical process, and then filled up so as to make a very good imitation of five dollar bills of the Globe Bank, Boston.

The Typographical Society of Philadelphia celebrated its anniversary last Saturday evening, by an election of officers, and a most sumptuous supper, served up by Mr. Upton, in Dock st.

The National Road from Vandalia to the eastern boundary of Illinois, has recently been put under contract, on terms falling considerably within the appropriation made by Congress.—The distance in a straight line from Vandalia to the state line is about ninety miles, and the route of the road is so direct that it exceeds that distance less than one mile.

Cuvier, the celebrated French naturalist, is said to have dissected an insect which, though but an inch long, contained 494 pairs of muscles, connected with as many nerves, and 40,000 antennæ.

The new College building at Augusta, Geo. recently destroyed by fire cost 25,000 dollars—and the Library and mathematical instruments consumed are estimated at $6,000. The origin of the fire remains unknown—it was first discovered in the garret.

Sheridan had a very convenient formula as a reply to the new publications that were constantly sent to him, viz:—"Dear Sir, I have received your exquisite work and I have no doubt I shall feel highly delighted *after* I have read it!"

The family of Lafayette is one of the most ancient in France. In 1422, the Marquis Lafayette defeated the Duke of Clarence at Beague, and by his victory preserved his country fom the dominion of England.

The ship Fama, Capt. Turner, arrived at Boston last Saturday from Cronstadt and Elsineur—sailed from the latter port on the 26th Sept. In her came passenger, John Randolph, servant to the Hon. John Randolph. The Fama has thirteen packages containing personal effects of Mr. Randolph.

There was a slight fall of snow at Pottsville on Thursday last. The building of a "Friends' Meeting House," has been commenced in the borough.

A Huntingdon paper celebrates a pear which grew in that vicinity, measuring eight inches in length, sixteen in circumference, and weighed two pounds.

Commodore Baiebridge of the Navy, was at Pottsville a few days past, and in company with a number of gentlemen, visited Port Carbon, where he assisted in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the first large warehouse in that town, and delivered an appropriate address on the occasion.

A very handsome young horse was purchased in England lately, by Mr. B. Badger, auctioneer, Rotherham, weighing 1008lbs. at 6d. per lb.

There are at this time, living on one farm, Pitt county, N. Carolina, five persons, the aggregate of whose ages is 410 years—the oldest 100, and the youngest 70 years old. In the same family is a Bible 317 years old.

The Texas Gazette informs us, that a young man, 22 years of age, arrived in that colony a short time since, under a fictitious name. He died recently near Brazoria: and on his death bed confessed his real name was Frederick T. Wilson, that he was a native of Virginia, and had fled from the U. S. for Murder

Mr. Booth, will commence an engagement at the Chesnut Street Theatre, in the beginning of December. He is now engaged in studying the character of Sertorius, in D. P. Brown, Esq. tragedy of that name—which will be brought out during his engagement at that theatre.

The value of imports into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies, was 7,932,000*l.* in 1825, and 9,497,000*l.* in 1828.

It is said that the English East India Company has, during the last sixteen or seventeen years, derived a revenue of one million pounds sterling from the worshippers at Juggernaut.

At the beginning of this month, the line of Canal, from Blairsville to Johnstown, was completed, except two or three small matters, which were to be finished in a few days.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 95 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 6th inst. viz: 19 men, 21 women, 25 boys, and 30 girls.

Clara Fisher has an engagement at the Tremont theatre, Boston.

A duel was fought on the 26th ult. near Camden, N. J. between two young men, one of whom received a shot in the left breast, but was not seriously injured. The parties names are not given, but it is supposed that one of them was from the upper part of this state.—*Newark Sentinel.*

The Louisville Advertiser, of a late date, mentions that thirty-two cases of small pox had occurred in that place. Of this number seven have died, eight have been cured, and the remaining number are convalescent.

The Burlington Sentinel of Thursday last, mentions that the ground in that neighborhood was covered with snow to the depth of six inches.

Mr. Forsyth is re-elected United States Senator from Georgia, for the term of six years, commencing from the 4th of March next. The vote stood—Forsyth 139, Dr. Fort 47—Scattering 18.

A London paper mentions that a journeyman shoemaker, was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labour in the House of Correction, by the Magistrates of Marlborough-street Police Office, for intimidating one of the craft, who had consented to take work under the regular price, it being contrary to the 6th of George IV., cap. 120.

The New York American Insurance Company have declared a dividend of TWELVE per cent., for the preceding six months.

A letter dated New Orleans, Oct. 17th, states, that "the fever yet rages with considerable violence."

According to the Cincinnati American, General Harrison will probably be sent to the Senate, in place of Judge Burnet, who has declined.

At New Orleans, on the 23d ult. the river was twelve feet below high water mark, with no prospect of an early rise, the tributary streams being unusually low. No material change in the markets.

Ikey Solomons still remains in Newgate, waiting the decision of the twelve Judges, whether it was legal to try him as a receiver of stolen goods, before the person by whom those goods had been stolen had been convicted.

Potatoes are sold in Boston at twenty cents per bushel in large quantities.

It is stated in the Chronicle of the Times, published at Reading, that four brothers were present in that borough last week, the youngest of whom is 71 years of age. All of them, it appears, have been residents of Pennsylvania from their earliest youth.

The interments in Baltimore last week amounted to 41—of these were 15 under five years of age—9 died of scarlet fever—Males 28—females 13.

The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer of October 29, says "cotton is coming in briskly, and finds ready sale at 10 and 10 1-2 cents. Only best quality brings 10 1-2 cents. Nearly 100 bales, we learn, came in yesterday."

The Baptist Meeting House at Alexandria, was, on Sunday night last, robbed of the plate used in the Communion Service, and several other articles of value.

Mr. Caddy, of the Chesnut Street Theatre, on the flute is the greatest master of the instrument that has ever graced our orchestra.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Tuesday, without passing either of the Rail Road bills before them.

The number of vessels that passed the Vineyard Sound, from the 1st Jan. 1829, to the 15th Oct. 1830, was 21,766.

The Committee on Ploughing of the Hartford Connecticut County Agricultural Society, in their late report, express their belief that the share of the plough should be as wide as the furrow intended to be taken, thus leaving none of the ground to be broken or torn off, as the furrow is turned over.

The Charleston S. C. papers mention that about six miles of the Rail Road leading from that city are completed, and that the work is in rapid progress. They also announce the arrival of a locomotive engine, made in New York.

Preparations are making by the Petersburg, Va. Rail Road Company, for a vigorous prosecution of their work in the ensuing spring. They have invited proposals for furnishing the requisite timber for six sections of the Road, of ten miles each.

The Washington Telegraph states that the French Minister had on Monday an audience of the President, at which he delivered to him an autograph letter from H. M. Louis Philippe, announcing his accession to the throne of France, with the title of King of the French.

We observe a new change in the word that used to be *Bashaw*, and has, for some years, been *Pacha*. In the European papers it is now *Bascio*.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on Tuesday. Nothing definitive was done in relation to the important subject of the internal improvement of the state. No decisive question was taken on the Bill to authorise a great Rail Road from Jersey City, opposite N. York, to the Delaware Bay, near the town of Salem, which was engrossed last week. A Bill for another Rail Road, near the route of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, was also presented and prepared for the final vote, but was not afterwards called up. The legislature do not appear disposed to change the existing plan of internal improvements for the state, which was settled last year. A resolution to authorise a large subscription on the part of the State, to the stock of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, passed Council by vote of 9 to 3, but was lost in the lower house by a vote of 21 to 24. It was understood that the company are willing that the state subscription should be made at any time during the next session in January, when all the expected information, in relation to the surveys, location, estimates, &c. is to be laid before the Legislature. They were not yet fully prepared.

On Tuesday of last week, Julia Ann, daughter of Joseph P. Graves, aged about three years, was playing about the stove in the school-house, her clothes took fire, and were soon in a blaze; the little children (there were no others present) screamed, and their cries drew the attention of some men, who were at work fifteen or twenty rods distant; they observed the little girl running from the school-house enveloped in flames and the blaze ascending two or three feet above her head; before they reached her she fell; they ex-

[illegible] persons, [illegible] employment will [illegible] severely se[illegible]. It is not known how it origin[illegible] It was said that a man was dangerously [illegible] during the fire, by the falling of some timb[illegible]

The Concord, N. H. Journal states, [illegible] Wednesday night, a clothing mill, two c[illegible] machines, a saw mill, and a grist mill, belo[illegible] to Mr. Currier, of Wentworth, were bu[illegible] They were not insured.

CAPITAL TRIAL AT SALEM, MASS. [illegible] Supreme Judicial Court have commenc[illegible] term for the County of Essex. It is ex[illegible] that the first business of the Court, will [illegible] trial of the two surviving prisoners, indic[illegible] the murder of Mr. White, viz Joseph J[illegible] and George Crowninshield. Mr. Webst[illegible] appear on the part of the Commonwe[illegible] Chief Justice Shaw having been retai[illegible] counsel for Selman, (one of the persons [illegible] ally charged with a participation in the m[illegible] who was subsequently discharged becau[illegible] Grand Jury found no bill against him,) w[illegible] ing consulted with the counsel for th[illegible] prisoners in relation to their defence, we [illegible] stand will not sit in the trial.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—A widow wo[illegible] name Conroy, residing at the North Riv[illegible] an animal, the size of a large Mastiff[illegible] head resembling that of a Cat, the body [illegible] greyish color, tail bushy. It was in th[illegible] devouring one of the poor woman's P[illegible] she approached and fired a small pock[illegible] the contents of which lodged over the [illegible] laid the animal dead immediately. M[illegible] roy has had the credit of striking off the [illegible] a Bear with a tomahawk during this [illegible] there being no person in the premises [illegible] little boy ten years old and fearing that [illegible] mal might, in his rage, be able to pro[illegible] both; she ordered the boy to secure him[illegible] chimney. This being done, she pursue[illegible] mal, and after a smart resistance, [illegible] Bruin, growling to make a hasty retre[illegible] *dicator.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We learn [illegible] Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of [illegible] that the steam boat Neptune, from [illegible] bound to New Orleans, with a cargo o[illegible] two keel boats in tow, struck upon a [illegible] sunk in thirty feet water, at the [illegible] Ohio, in so short a time, that the crew [illegible] sengers had not an opportunity of s[illegible] clothes or baggage. The keel boats [illegible] drift just in time to prevent their sin[illegible] her, and on them were saved the lives [illegible] and passengers, who must otherwise h[illegible] ed.

We copy the following paragraph [illegible] Wheeling, (Va.) Compiler of the 3d [illegible]

"LAND SHIP ADVENTURES.—A [illegible] the above title, drawn by six horses, [illegible] this place on Saturday last, en ro[illegible] Baltimore, with a freight of 8135 lbs. T[illegible] was delivered in good order to Mes[illegible] and Bobbin. The "Adventures" w[illegible] a new plan of running gears, invented [illegible] more, and is to form part of a transpo[illegible] to be run from Baltimore to Wheeling [illegible] ten days."

COLOURED POPULATION.—The [illegible] free coloured in 1830 was 253,5[illegible] 1,543,688. The slaves double their n[illegible] in 30 years. They are rapidly increa[illegible] extreme southern country. In Sout[illegible] there are 1055 slaves to 1000 fr[illegible] Louisiana 818 to 1000. The Americ[illegible] zation Society propose to remove th[illegible] to Africa. The influence of this so[illegible] very is indirect but powerful. It h[illegible] led to the emancipation of four or fi[illegible] slaves. All the important ecclesia[illegible] in the country, and 15 of the State [illegible] have expressed a decided friendship [illegible] The tokens of public favour have [illegible] creased within a few months. A[illegible] contributed to its funds in Maysv[illegible] the Fourth of July, 1830.—*Edenton Reg.*

At a late sitting of the Supreme [illegible] Kent county, Md. the case of Edm[illegible] against John A. Collins, for the seduc[illegible] plaintiff's daughter, was tried, a[illegible] found for plaintiff. The case was [illegible] vated character, and the Jury gave [illegible] damages—$2,063, being the entire [illegible] valuation of the defendant's estate, [illegible] sonal.

A man has been fined in Pa[illegible] house-whipping, so as to draw [illegible] Ann Royal. The defendant was [illegible] The Statesman says, the defendant [illegible] ty to the charge, but it was insisted [illegible] sel, Mr. Lowrie, that the penalty [illegible] light, merely a nominal fine, owi[illegible] character of the prosecutrix, and [illegible] because of her abuse of the anti-ne[illegible]

A gentleman in Lewisburg, Va[illegible] "I have never witnessed such a [illegible] gration, as is now pouring westw[illegible] ticularly to Missouri. There is n[illegible] but more or less are passing; and [illegible] ted ten wagons in the streets of [illegible] lage, at one time, moving west[illegible] tide of emigration must soon pla[illegible] lands of Missouri; and if her soil [illegible] equal to representation, she can[illegible] ere long, to be one of the first [illegible] Union."

The inhabitants of the north[illegible] of VIRGINIA are said to have [illegible] some time, a wish to procure the[illegible] district to MARYLAND. A [illegible] was held at WHEELING, on the 3[illegible] a committee was appointed, [illegible] lution unanimously adopted, to a[illegible] sentiments of the inhabitants of the [illegible] is proposed to cede those, [illegible] north of a line to be drawn [illegible] south-western corner of Mary[illegible] Ohio. It was proposed to solic[illegible] VANIA for MARYLAND; but this [illegible] been decidedly disapproved. A [illegible] held on the first Monday in Jan[illegible] a report from the committee.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Sa[illegible] on mentions, that "the cotton cr[illegible] part of the state, although short [illegible] greatly deficient as was supposed [illegible] since. Rains and favorable weath[illegible] the plants considerably. Below [illegible] from Savannah to Milledgeville, [illegible] of miserable and will produce b[illegible] The Mobile Register states, [illegible] formation, that the Cotton crop [illegible] ma, notwithstanding the unfav[illegible] ances of the early part of the sea[illegible] much short of the preceding year.

During the residence of the D[illegible] as an exile in this country, he [illegible] Canandaigua, in this State, wher[illegible] ably entertained at the house [illegible] Mr. John Gregg, a respectable [illegible] man, who had for some time re[illegible] dagua, left there last spring, on [illegible] tive land, by the way of Franc[illegible] nished with a letter of introd[illegible] Morris to the Duke. On the a[illegible] in Paris, the Duke had been [illegible] letter was, however, sent up to [illegible] it was no sooner read than an [illegible] despatched for Mr. Gregg, who [illegible] received, and on his departure [illegible] to make his home at the Palac[illegible] from Scotland.—*N. Y. Jour. C[illegible]*

By a census now making [illegible] it appears that the population [illegible] increase. The census of thirty [illegible] sylvania shows an increase of [illegible] per cent. It is supposed that [illegible] the State of New York will be [illegible] 2,000,000. The aggregate po[illegible] United States will probably e[illegible] The census, it is reckoned, [illegible] tion now obtained, will give P[illegible] 200,000 inhabitants. Kentucky [illegible] alone has increased from 7,0[illegible] last ten years.

From the N. H. Patriot.

WOLF HUNT.—Some nineteen or twenty days since a number of wolves made their appearance at the north west part of Tamworth and north east part of Sandwich, in which neighbourhood in ten or fifteen days they killed about seventy sheep. An attempt was made at that time to destroy them, which proved abortive. Early in the evening of the 10th, they were discovered by their howling, to be on the land owned by Messrs. J. & E. Marston, in the centre of Tamworth, in a piece of maple and beech growth—comprising of about fifty acres:—near which, prior to their retreat to the woods, they had slaughtered about one dozen sheep belonging to the said Marstons. The Marstons immediately gave notice to the neighbourhood, in a short time a number of men collected and placed themselves around the woods, and made numerous fires to intimidate the wolves; at the same time messengers were sent in every direction for assistance. At day light the following morning we were assured by a most tremendulous howl, that the enemy were within the lines. Early in the morning about two hundred men were collected from Tamworth, and shortly afterwards were reinforced by a detachment from Sandwich, of about seventy good men and true under the command of Gen. D. Quimby; about nine o'clock A. M. a line was formed around the woods, and sixteen sharp shooters from Tamworth and Sandwich were selected to explore the same. They entered, and soon the work of destruction commenced; so eager were the gunners for their prey, and so sure their aim, that in one case three balls and several buckshots entered the body of one wolf almost at the same instant—so hot was the war afterwards that one of the enemy made his escape through the lines; when he was about three rods out, a marksman discovered him, levelled his gun, and gave him a brace of balls, when he surrendered. At two o'clock, P. M. the line on the north east side closed, and marched through the woods to the south west, and brought out four of the enemy; probably all inclosed.

CARD FACTORY BURNT.—By the Boston papers we learn that the extensive Card manufactory of William Whittemore, & Co., in West Cambridge, with all the apparatus, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday last. Loss rising $30,000, of which $15,000 was insured at the Mer-

...R. Petersburg... received by the Emper... ...ep concern that we state ...ather his landing, experien... ...ming a decline as to ren... ...removal to a more gen al ... to the preservation of his ... London on the 29th of Sep... to the South of France, ...ion, with the approbation ...spend the ensuing winter, ...Petersburgh in the spring, if ...he will admit of it.—*U. S.*

...Post.

...DELPHIA :

Nov. 13, 1830.

...RESPONDENTS.

..., "*Stephen*," at this time, ...his name in print."

...to Aurelia, that the public ...literary production as it stands ...reference to the age of the

...—if he had an opportunity of ...of communications we have ...perhaps excuse us for delay... ...paper. We have not yet had ..., but from the hasty glance ...we think they are promising.

...RNAL OF HEALTH.

...of the Journal of Health, ...boards, and ornamented with a ...frontispiece, has been received ...

...the volume, we could not but ...quantity of instruction and ...ining. Every page has some... ...attention; and the candid and ...in which subjects are treated, ...ent commendation. The dog... ...long held in veneration, (vene... ...great to admit an imputa... ...ity,) are here exploded, and ...judgment will be no longer ...ed in this age of revolutions, ...all take place in the medical ...a more to be desired than ...of the Bourbons. Quackery ...dicine, and it is likely that its ...and Panaceas will be the death ...have been the death of many ...al of Health, besides the use... ...mine, abounds with pleasing ...tire of the precepts it inculc... ...contains near four hundred ...ellent index is added. They ...scribed to the work will find the ...acquisition. The price is One ...Cents.

...et in Callowhill street, below ..., on Thursday forenoon, which ...derable damage. It originated ...during the absence of the wa... ...timely appearance of the fire... ...got under, with little damage ...ish house.

...AN AMETHYST,

...of Literature—*edited and pub...* ...Brooks, *Baltimore.*—We are in... ...ace that this work was laber... ...under numerous disadvantages, ...es the shortness of time occu... ...up. Only three months have ...Amethyst was first contemplat... ...considered how many prepara... ...ary for such a book, this length ...ar very inadequate. However, ...gement, compositions, and me... ...on of the work, are extremely ...n who were engaged in bring... ...its embellishments are eight in ..., on the following subjects:— ...Sandy—3. Star of St. Phillippe ...Grotto—5. Loch Lomond—6. ...—7. Tahloosin—8. Swiss Cun...

...has taken place among us that ...ing was altogether a hoax.— ...grounds for such a supposition, ...no proof can be produced to the ...saw him walk the thousand ...probably but Mr. Smith, who, of ...have been the last to keep the ...crowd was so great, (as we are ...ards the last of the walk, that tho ...see the walker. His pace was ..., promising from the first. How... ...sold large quantities of brandy, ...ch wind that blows no body any ..., in this case, *takes the benefit.*

...SHOP-KEEPERS.—On Tuesday ...t week, two black fellows en... ...of Mr. J. B. Smith, 336 Market ...ence of buying a pair of boots, ...Smith was showing one of them ...er extracted from the desk, which ...door, a bank book, containing ...

...ble keeper of this city invites the ...ladies to an elegant article of ...calls a *Boa;* we suppose it is a ...of course,—perhaps intended to ...ats. Surely the ladies were dan... ...before, without carrying about ...ible an animal as a *boa;* and the ...might have warned from the fa... ...meddling with any of the serpen...

...*nothing new under the sun.*"

...n lived in Philadelphia he would ...such an observation. Here ...st-ending novelty. We saw two ...day, in one of our public streets, ...tions on the public, by means of ...gs, a monkey in regimentals, ...gan. A large and *respectable* au... ...ed the interesting feats

DRAMATIC.

...played Shylock *admirably* at ...Theatre, on Monday night. He ...Thursday evening—the *perform...* ...r.

...man's benefit takes place at the ...on Monday next.

...Fisher is at present in Boston. ...seems to be recovering from its

...ve the testimony of ...Myers, who stated that they ...ard table where a game called "cut throat" was usually played. The game was played in the following manner:—Twelve balls, numbered from one to twelve, were placed in one of the *pockets*, and after as many persons had deposited the sum agreed on to be played for, which was usually from 25 cents to 5 dollars each; the balls were thrown out by the master of ceremonies to each player, and he who drew the highest ball was entitled to the money, deducting a per centage for the use of the table. This game was played almost every night, and generally resulted in stripping all the players of their money. Mr. Myers sworn that he had often seen cheating practised; that Dean, one of the defendants, while throwing the balls around, usually held the highest in his hand, and threw it to Ingalls, who was his confederate, with whom he afterwards divided the spoils. That Ingalls, when present, would bet largely that he would have the highest ball; and on one occasion, when he, (Myers) had bet five dollars with him, he was so satisfied that there was unfair management, that he snatched up his money and pocketed it, for which Ingalls threatened to knock him down.

He further testified, that since he had preferred a complaint against them, they had offered him various sums to leave the city and not appear against them, and that Ingalls had entered a complaint to the Police of his having passed a counterfeit bill to him. He also declared that he had lost about $2000 in playing against them. This testimony was corroborated by other witnesses.

The evidence produced on the part of the defendants was as to their general good character, and some circumstances to weaken the credibility of Myers's story. The Jury found them all GUILTY.

The Asiatic Journal for October mentions the death of John Adams, Governor of Pitcairn's Island. He was the last of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, and had resided on the Island 40 years. His character appears to have undergone a remarkable change during the early part of his residence there, since which time he is represented to have been a pattern of all the virtues that adorn society. Under his influence the colony long since assumed a character of order, morality, and even piety, which has astonished every one that has had opportunity to behold it.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Foreign Varieties.

The British packet, Lady Ogle, arrived at Boston on Friday, with the October mail, and London papers of the 9th of October. The Times of that date is said to intimate the expectation of material changes in the British cabinet. Sir George Murray had already been transferred from the Colonial office to the Horse Guards. The latest accounts from the Hague are of the 6th. The Minister of State, Van Maanen, the same whom the Belgians of the Belgians has made conspicuous, had been replaced in office; Van Keppel having been dismissed to make room for him. His re-appointment is treated in the London Courier as neither just nor prudent. That Journal says:—"He is said to be feeble as a politician, and in every sense unfit to be a Minister of Justice. His restoration now appears to be rather an affectation than an act of firmness, and it may do much harm without being attended with the remotest chance of benefit. There may be motives, however, for his restoration, with which we are not acquainted."

A London paper, of the 10th of October, has been received at Boston. According to the Patriot, it contains no news, except that the King of the Netherlands had named a commission to prepare a distinct government for the Southern Provinces, and had placed them, in the mean time, under an administration composed entirely of Belgians, with the Prince of Orange at their head; the States General of Holland having consented to a separation.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway appears to be interfering with the business of the coaches plying between those cities. The following appears in a Liverpool paper of the 9th ult:—"We understand that several of the coaches have been withdrawn from the Liverpool and Manchester road from the impossibility of contending with the railway. This was of course to be expected. The number of passengers conveyed by the Railway Company last week has been from eight hundred to a thousand a-day."

Deaths of Public Men.—It is a sad reflection to think how many of our public men have, within a comparatively short period, perished miserably. Percival was murdered; the Marquis of Londonderry fell by his own hand, so did Whitbread, so did Sir Samuel Romily; Lord Liverpool died an idiot; Canning sunk under his anxieties; and now Huskisson has fallen a victim to a dreadful accident. It is enough to arrest the attention of the most unreflecting, to the instability of our existence, and the utter insignificance of all those things in which we are accustomed to pride ourselves.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A London paper observes:—"Prince Talleyrand is determined to sustain the hospitalities of his mission with becoming splendour. He has already stored his cellars with a number of cases of Champagne and Burgundy, and a wagon load of hogsheads of Bordeaux, all of the first quality. This silver haired veteran is, we believe, in his seventy-third year. He seems feeble in his person, but a friend who knew him well when he was in England upwards of thirty years ago, assures us that his eye is as bright and penetrating as ever."

The French public certainly do things, in general, in the coolest manner possible. At the first representation of *Jeanne la Folle*, at the Odeon, there was, as usual, a great delay between the acts; the audience began to get tired, when chancing to espy M. Nourrit, the principal singer of the Opera, in one of the stalls of the Orchestra, they asked him to sing his celebrated song, "La Parisienne," which he did with the greatest good nature; they then found out another actor among the audience, and got him to recite a piece of verse, and thus beguiled the time until the curtain rose.—*New Monthly Magazine* for October.

An extract of a letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 29, says—"The coronation of the Archduke Crown Prince as King of Hungary, took place yesterday at Presburg."

Improvement in Telegraphic Correspondence.—An idea has lately been started in Paris, which, if carried into effect, will doubtless be attended with many curious results. It consists in the establishment of lines of telegraph all over the Kingdom, which are to be open to the public in their individual communications with each other, on the same footing as the General Post Office. It has been calculated that a short notification may thus be transmitted over a space equal to that from Liverpool to London in the course of five minutes, at the very moderate expence of 20 francs."

It is a curious fact, that after the death of the Emperor Alexander, and previous to the abdication of Constantine, there were in Russia four acknowledged Empresses, viz: 1st, the Empress Maria, widow of Paul, and mother of Nicholas; 2d, the Empress Alexevna, widow of Alexander; 3d, the Empress Jane, wife of Constantine; and 4th, the Empress Wilhelmina, the wife of Nicholas; these were all living, and the three last were acknowledged as the reigning Empresses in some parts of the Empire, to which the news of what was passing in others had not arrived.

An extensive conflagration is said to have occurred at Canton, destroying 14,000 houses. The fire lasted several days.

At a dinner given to Mr. Hume, at Glasgow, he stated that he had visited one of their most interesting manufacturing establishments, where he learned that a woman for tambouring 1188 figures, which would occupy 13 or 14 hours, earned THREE PENCE!

The trade of Yorkshire continues in a state of unprecedented briskness. In Leeds and Huddersfield the demand far exceeds the supply, and prices are in consequence on the advance.—*Leeds Mercury.*

On the 4th, the Independence of Belgium was proclaimed by the Central Committee, who announced, at the same time, their intention to prepare a Constitution, and to summon a National Congress. The King had previously in appointing a commission to project a separation on amicable terms, consented to the formation of separate governments under the same head. The London Courier, expressing strong desire, for the sake of the peace of Europe, that this should be effected, apprehends a refusal by the Belgians. The same paper contradicts the statement that the King had requested the interference of the British government.

Louis Philip has been acknowledged by Prussia, Naples, Rome, Bavaria, Saxe Weimar, and the Regency of Tenceira. According to the Augsburg Gazette of September 20th, the Emperor of Russia had rescinded his regulations respecting French travellers in his dominion.

Irish Circumlocution.—Observing one day an unusual commotion in the streets of Derry, I inquired of a bystander the reason; and he, with a mellifluous brogue, replied in the following metaphysical manner:—"The rason, sir?" Why, you see that Justice and Little Larry O'Hone, the carpenter, have been putting up a picture-frame at the end of the strate yonder, and they are going to hang one of Adam's copies in it." "What's that?" "Why, poor Murdock O'Donnell." "Oh! there's a man to be hung?" "Do they put up a gallows for any other purpose?" "What's his offance?" "No offance, your honour; it was only a liberty he took." "Well, what was the liberty?" "Why, you see, sir, poor Murdock was in delicate health, and his physician advised that he should take exercise on horseback, and so, having no horse of his own, he borrowed one from Squire Doyle's paddock; and no sooner was he on its shoulders than the devil put it into the cracker's head to go over to Kellogreen cattle fair, where he had a good many acquaintances; and when he was got there, Murdock spied a friend at the door of a shebeen house, and left the animal grazing outside, whilst he went to have a thimbleful of whiskey; and then, you see, they got frisky, and had another, and another, till poor Murdock went to slape on the binch; and when he wouke up, he found the cracker gone, and his pocket stuffed full with a big lump of money." "In short," said I, "you mean to say he has been horse-stealing!" "Why, sirr," he replied, stammering and scratching his head, "they call it so in England."—*Bernard's Recollections.*

Louis, King of Holland.—When the King was desirous to discharge any of his household, his usual nature was such, that he never had the courage to dismiss them when they were about his person. On such occasions, he sent them on some mission, and this they knew amounted to a dismission. One individual only, Monsieur Hautevene, the maitre d'hotel, had the impudence to refuse a journey to Bordeaux to purchase wine. The King, surprised, demanded the motives of his disobedience. Hautevene, not in the smallest manner disconcerted, replied, "sire, to serve you, I will go to the devil; but if I am sent to Bordeaux, I know that as soon as I arrive at Paris, I shall be informed that I am no longer in your Majesty's service, and I prefer remaining in Holland with you; I have done my duty, and your Majesty must not send me away." "But I am assured," replied the King, "that you drank my best wine?" "That is true, Sire; and if I denied it, no one would believe me, not even your Majesty!" This confession did not displease the King, on the contrary, he laughed heartily, and the butler remained, but on condition 'that he spared the Tokay.' The King had recently received a present of a case of this precious wine from the Emperor of Austria.

Curious Party Titles.—We must not omit to notice the existence of two factions, which, wholly for two centuries divided and agitated the population of Holland and Zealand. One bore the title of *Hoeks* (fishing hooks—the other was called *Kaabeljaauws* (cod fish.) The origin of these burlesque denominations was a dispute between two parties at a feast, as to whether the cod fish took the hook, or the hook took the cod fish. This apparently frivolous dispute was made the pretext for a serious quarrel, and the partisans of the nobles and those of the towns ranged themselves at either side, and assumed different badges of distinction. The Hooks partisans of the towns, wore red caps; the Kaabeljaauws were gray ones. In Jacqueline's quarrel with Philip of Burgundy, she was supported by the former; and it was not till the year 1492 that the extinction of that popular and turbulent faction struck a blow to the dissentions of both.—*History of the Netherlands.*

☞ By the last arrival it appears that the Belgians have made an offer of an alliance with France, but have been unsuccessful. The government of France has refused the offer, and a committee has been appointed to draft a Republican Constitution for the new government.

Walnut Street Theatre.

This Evening, Nov. 13,

Will be presented, first time in this city, the Drama of the

Chapel of the Woods.

Translated from the French.

BETWEEN THE PIECES PRETTY POLLY HOPKINS.

To conclude with the interesting Opera of

PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

This Evening, Nov. 13,

MRS. DUFF'S BENEFIT.

THE GAMESTER.

Beverley, Mr. Cooper; Stukely, Mr. Wood; Mrs. Beverley, Mrs. Duff; Charlotte, Mrs. Wilkes.

nov. 12—it

Winter Millinery.

MRS. J. PATTINSON, No. 151 South Second street, respectfully informs the Ladies, that she has opened an assortment of Winter Millinery, Lace, and Muslin Caps, Fancy Turbans, &c.

Wanted as above, two good Millinerss. nov 13—1t*

Mr. Megonogal's System.

Extract of a letter from a Western Merchant, dated

Liberty, (Indiana) July 28, 1830.

Dear Sir,—It is with great pleasure I write you, to express the very great satisfaction I feel at the improvement I made with you in Penmanship and Book keeping, within the three weeks that I stopped in Philadelphia. My hand was very stiff and slow, as well as illegible, when I commenced; to write was painful to my hand, and harder than manual labour, and writing one hour would often injure my breast, but now I can write for days or weeks without inconvenience, and with such ease and rapidity, that it is an amusement rather than a task. My writing improves rather than deteriorates. There is a principle in your system which gives extraordinary ease, beauty, and rapidity in writing; which principle, in my opinion, was never known before your discovery of it. I had made every effort to learn writing under many teachers in the states and of this, but without success, and had thought it impossible for me to acquire this useful art; but with your unrepulsed system and faithful instruction I have acquired this beautiful accomplishment, which I prize more than money.

I have also made trial of your system of Book-keeping, and find it superior to any other. I have done business in partnership for two years, and have found your system, for company accounts, most brief, yet plain; and your journal calculated to detect all errors with certainty. Your plan of a balance sheet is admired by all who have seen it.

Very respectfully, yours,

nov 13—6t J. S. ROBERTS.

MARRIED,

On fourth day, 10th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Bristol, Pa. HENRY S. SHOTWELL, Merchant of Rahway, N. J., to MARGARET G. only daughter of Wm. Lines, of the former place.

On Monday afternoon, at Hammonton, Gloucester county, West New Jersey, by the Rev. John Walker, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON PIERCE, of Boston, to Miss MARY H. daughter of William Collin, Esq. of New Jersey.

On the 4th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. PATRICK FEARON, to Miss CATHARINE ECKARD.

On the 28th October, by Josiah Y. Shaw, Esq. Mr. JACOB E. CLAYTON, son of John Clayton, to Miss HANNAH L. YERKES, daughter of Anthony Yerkes, of South Hill Farm, all of Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pa.

At Newark, Ohio, on the 16th S.pt. Mr. SAMUEL VOORHEES, to Miss JULIA C. KING, daughter of Joseph King, formerly of Rahway, E. N. Jersey.

On the 5th inst., by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN NOBLIT, to Mrs. HANNAH ANN MILLER.

On Tuesday, the 12th of October last, by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Mr. MARVIN REED, formerly of Boston, to Miss SUSANNAH W. YOHE, daughter of Mr. C. Yohe, of this place.

On the 21st October, by the Rev. Mr. Croft, Mr. STEPHEN CARMAN, to Miss HANNAH, daughter of James Chamberlain, all of this city.

On the morning of the 3d inst. at Friends' meeting house, in Cherry street, JOSEPH LIVEZEY, to EDITH S. daughter of Joseph Burr, all of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. DAVID COOPER, to Miss MARIA SINGLEY, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D., JOSEPH JONES, merchant, to MATILDA, youngest daughter of the late John R. Baker, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, HENRY H. LINDSAY, to SARAH, daughter of the late Richard Fawkes, all of this city.

On the 1st instant, by Alderman Geyer, THOMAS KNIGHT, to MARY FLETCHER, both of Wilmington, Del.

On Thursday evening, 4th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. DAVID COOPER, to Miss MARY SINGLEY, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, at the house of Benjamin Bullock, by Jedidiah Strong, Esq. JOSEPH MARSHALL, of the city of Trenton, N. J. to MARY ANN MAXWELL, of the city.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. at Georgetown, by the Rev. Mr. Mathews, Colonel JAMES KEARNEY, U. S. Topographical Engineer, to Miss LOUISA O'REILY, daughter of the late Henry O'Reily, Esq.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Sears, GEORGE BALBERNSTADT, M. D. of Pottsville, Penn. to Miss MARY J. SUMMERS, of the city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. JAMES McDONALD, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH FLANIGEN, all of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sisty, Mr. W. B. WATKINSON, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN DAVIS, daughter of Capt. Davis, of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. JOHN P. TILLY, to Miss ELIZA T. GEBLER, both of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

On Sunday evening last, in the 6th year of her age, MARY HOLMES, daughter of Aaron Ross, of this city.

On Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SUSAN REED, in the 44th year of her age.

On Friday evening, a few minutes before six o'clock, Mrs. MARY BROWN, of the Northern Liberties, widow, in the 63d year of her age.

At Montpelier, Vt. KELSON GRAY, aged 62 years. Mr. G. died in his chair under the operation of Lobelia, a victim to the Thomsonian system of Quackery. The wife of Dr. Manasses Leach, who, as well as her husband, is a practitioner upon this system, was present at the decease of Gray, and applied steam up to the moment of the last gasp for life. The deceased was enabled the day previous to his death, to walk out into his door yard; and on the day of his death, before the application of steam and the taking of lobelia was enabled to walk about his room.

Wednesday morning, the 10th inst. Mrs. MARIA B. wife of James Clark.

On Tuesday last, Mr. ANANIAS JENNINGS, aged 28.

At North Read, on the 30th Oct. JOHN CLEVES SYMMES HARRISON, Esq. aged 32, eldest son of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN K. WALLACE, aged 74 years and 10 months.

On Sunday evening, 7th inst. at 6 o'clock, Captain HARVEY TEAL, in the 45th year of his age.

On Friday evening, Mrs. MARY BROWN, of the Northern Liberties, widow, in the 63d year of her age.

At St. Louis, (Missouri,) on the 22d of October, aged 28 years, CAROLINE, wife of Thomas Ogden Duncan, First Teller of the Branch Bank of the United States located there, and eldest daughter of Ezekiel E. Stoddard, of this city.

Near Demopolis, Alabama, Mr. WILLIAM SANDERSON, formerly of Mifflin Town, Pa.

On Wednesday morning, 3d inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. SUSAN REED, in the 44th year of her age.

NOTICE.—Lorenzo Dow will preach next First day, the Lord willing, in the meeting house at the corner of Christian and Sixth streets, in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventh day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, ALLEN WARD, of the said District, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"The last imported Fashions, as improved in Philadelphia, and published by Allen Ward, No. 7 South Sixth street, October 7th, 1830."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints." D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

nov 13—6t*

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS CHEAP SILKS, RIBBONS, AND LACE GOODS.

BUZBY & SPROGELL, No. 26 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases the decline from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. 6t. 29—3tv

Machine Cards.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Manufacturers in this section of country, that he has removed from Worcester, Mass. to Philadelphia, for the purpose of receiving orders for, and furnishing in this city, on any plan desired, all kinds of Machine Cards, from the best makers in New England. Having had a practical knowledge of the above business for many years, he hopes to supply the wants of those who are wishing to purchase the articles, and respectfully invites such to call at No. 57 North Front street, before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and Cards forwarded to any place desired.

nov 13—tf* WM. H. HOWARD.

Journeymen Turners Wanted.

THOSE who have had some experience at House Painting would be preferred.

Also, a man expert at using the Drawing Knife. None need apply except those who can produce recommendations of sober and orderly habits.

An Apprentice wanted to the Turning and Robin Making business. Apply at S. W. corner Green and Second streets. 1t mo. 13—3t*

Pawnbroker's Sale of Clothing only.

By M. Thomas,

No. 87 Chesnut Street, below Third.

On Monday morning, 15th inst.

450 LOTS of men's and women's clothing, by order of a Pawnbroker; consisting of cassimet, plaid and silk cloaks, hang-up and great coats, frock, surtout and tight body coats, pantaloons and vests, new and second hand; coat and pantaloon patterns; pea coats and roundabouts, merino, cut, crape and Waterloo shawls; ladies' silk, crape and cotton dresses; also, various silk and calico dress patterns; white counterpanes, quilts, spreads, blankets, sheets, table cloths, silk bibbs and cravats, hats, caps, bonnets, umbrellas, boots and shoes, &c. The above clothing is good and will be sold without reserve. nov 13—1t*

ALMANACK.

1830. NOVEMBER	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Saturday..	7 5	4 57	1 9	
14 Sunday.....	7 4	4 56	1 43	
15 Monday,....	7 5	4 55	2 13	
16 Tuesday,....	7 6	4 54	2 42	
17 Wednesday,.	7 7	4 53	3 13	
18 Thursday,...	7 8	4 52	3 46	
19 Friday.....	7 9	4 51	4 02	

Full 22d 9h 24m Morn.
First 29 10 6 44 Even.
New 7 5 52 Morn.
Last, 14 7 23 Even.

To the Ladies.

Arabesque Port Folios.

A SMALL invoice of LADIES' ELEGANT ARABESQUE MOROCCO PORT FOLIOS, at an uncommon low price.

SPLENDID ARABESQUE ALBUMS,

being the most elegant kind of Albums, imported into this country, having ruled pages for music tinted paper for writing on and Bristol paper for painting on, &c. &c. and bound in a most splendid manner. Also, an assortment of ALBUMS with engravings, for sale very cheap.

EMBOSSED BRISTOL BOARDS.

A few very Splendid Embossed White Bristol Boards, intended for painting Fire Screens on, being the late fashionable pattern of Screens from London.

EMBOSSED FANCY PAPER.

A complete assortment of new style Embossed and plain fancy coloured Papers, gold borders; Gold and Silver Paper plain and embossed, Pink Saucers, Gold Shells, Medallions, &c.

ELEGANT COLOURED SCRAPS.

A few sheets Elegant Scraps, 50 different subjects on a sheet, highly coloured and of an entire new description. Also, the greatest variety of SCRAP ENGRAVINGS of every description.

Illustrations to the SOUVENIR'S FOR 1831, for sale separately.

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

The Atlantic Souvenir for 1831, with 13 splendid engravings; The Token for 1831, by S. G. Goodrich, with 11 plates; The Youth's Keepsake, a New Year's Gift for 1831, 8 plates, The Pearl; The Ladies' Diary, &c. for 1831. For sale by S HART,

65 South Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

nov. 13—1t

REMOVAL.

CALEB SHREVE has removed from No. 7 to No. 18 North Front street, and offers for sale, a general assortment of imported fancy and staple dry goods, with an assortment of domestic calicoes, white and brown shirtings and sheetings, tickings, 7-8 and 4-4 checks, linseys, flannels, cassinets, cloths, cassimeres, &c. for cash or approved credit.

CALEB SHREVE,

nov. 13—4t 18 North Front street.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be given for information so as to find GEORGE WILSON, who was an apprentice to Wm. Satterthwaite, in Bucks County, Pa.; he is guilty of bad conduct and has left his wife and children, and is supposed to have gone to the westward—and it is supposed he has married again in Adams County, Pa.

The above will be given by informing his wife, ANN WILSON, in Belmont County, Ohio.

nov 13—1t*

MEDICAL SPECIFIC,

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

EVERY day proves the utility of the PULMEL for curing this fatal disease. Mr. Bently, of Utica, who lately came on purpose to consult the proprietor was cured in a few weeks by him. It has cured or relieved 600 persons from Boston to New Orleans, within 2 or 3 years. It is a pure vegetable remedy.—The Syrup is tonic, mild, fragrant and palatable, without any heating ingredients, some patients grow quite fond of it. From 3 to 6 large bottles have effected radical cures. It seldom fails unless the patient is dying or careless; it never fail when administered under the care of Dr. RAFINESQUE, Pulmist, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. who practices exclusively in diseases of the lungs, and follows the successful practice of his relation Dr. Lambern, of Paris, [who has cured 700 persons in France] which he has still further improved. Ample consultations in specific cases sent to any part of the United States for $10. The needful Pulmel and advice sent for $20, with his work on the Art to cure the Consumption. The Pulmel and work sold by him at No. 47 North Eighth street, above Arch, wholesale and retail. Also, by Brown, Garrigues, Reakirt, Klett, Harlan, Scattergood, Yarnall, &c.

nov. 13—tf

DR. C. CLARK'S PATENT Thrashing Machine.

THIS valuable machine for thrashing all kinds of grain and hulling clover seed, was patented the 28th day of January, 1830. Since which time about 500 machines have been made and put in operation in this and the neighbouring states; and no doubt in a very short time it will be the only Thrashing Machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every disinterested person, and fairly proved to require much less power to thrash the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain.

The machine may be seen in operation by horse or hand power, at the South West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. daily; where machines, individual rights, districts and counties may be purchased of the patentee on reasonable terms.

The following are extracts from some of the many Certificates, on which full confidence can be placed.

Philad. County, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1830.

We have seen Dr. C. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine in operation. It will thrash nearly one bushel of wheat per minute with one horse perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man so as to thrash ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less, are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order. Signed,

JAMES ALLEN, DANIEL FLECK,
JOHN SUMMERS, JOSEPH RIGHTER.

Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., April 11th, 1830.

From a careful examination of Dr. C. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only thrashes faster and cleaner, but is moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thrash thirty bushels of wheat per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed, THOMAS BRYERLY,
BENJAMIN BUSHNELL,
DAVID RUSSELL.

Frederick County, Va. July 1st, 1830.

I have once Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machines erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. I thrashes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in a good condition for use. I have thrashed 23 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 550 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, which made 22½ bushels when cleaned; and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour; and is not liable to get out of order.

JOEL LUPTON.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th, 1830.

Dr. C. Clark,—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation your small Thrashing Machine. Its performance was very good; we have thrashed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours, &c.

J. W. FLAGG.

Extract of a letter, dated

Chester County, Pa. Aug. 25th, 1830.

Dr. C. Clark,—We have made an experiment on clover seed with that patent machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover seed out of the chaff as fast as any mill now in use. All who saw the operation said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL REINHART.

Many more certificates may be seen by applying at the North West corner of Brown and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where the machines are manufactured.

By means of a publication in the public papers, made over the signature of Samuel Slater, cautioning the public not to purchase any other Thrashing Machine until they have seen his in operation—in consequence of which my sales may be injured in places where they will not see Slater's—I have therefore thought proper to say I have carefully examined his, and find it will bear no comparison with mine; and for the information of such as may not have an opportunity to examine for themselves, and convince the public of the merits of our machines, I have placed one thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. Conley, corner of Vine and Fifth streets, which, if Mr. Slater or any of his friends will cover, I will meet him on the following terms, viz—With the same power, I will thrash two bushels of wheat to his one, with half the power, more than he can of either wheat or rye, to be done in a workmanlike manner. My machine shall only cost one half as much as his. The machines to be tried must be those now exhibited to the public.

C CLARK,

nov 6—tf Green street, Philadelphia.

☞ The editors that have published Mr. Slater's advertisement, will please to insert the above three times in their respective papers, send one of the papers to the advertiser, and the bills to this office for collection, *immediately.*

THE OLIO

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with light and laughing air,
And cheek like opening blossoms,
Bright gems were twined amid her hair,
And glittered on her bosom,
And pearl and costly bracelets deck
Her round white arms and lovely neck.

Like summer's sky, with stars bedight,
The jeweled robe around her,
And dazzling as the noon-tide light,
The radiant zone that bound her;
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing,
Yet there no grief of earth we trace,
Nor pearl, nor ornament was there,
Save the meek spirit's lustre—
And faith and hope beamed from her eye,
And angels bowed as she passed by.

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

A village politician told his wife that the low countries had risen (alluding to the disturbances in the Netherlands.) "I am glad of it," exclaimed the old dame; "we shall not hear of the floods doing so much damage again."

EQUITY.—A gentleman resident at Harrow, made frequent complaints to the masters of the great school there of his garden being stripped of its fruit, and even before it became ripe—but to no purpose. Tired of applying to the masters for redress, he at length appealed to the boys, and, sending for one to his house, he said, 'Now, my good fellow, I'll make this agreement with you and your companions; let the fruit remain on the trees till it becomes ripe, and I promise to give you half.' The boy coolly replied, 'I can say nothing to the proposition, Sir, myself, but will make it known to the rest of the boys, and inform you of their decision to-morrow.' To-morrow came, and brought with it this reply:—'The gentlemen of Harrow cannot agree to receive *an unequal* a share, since Mr. —— is an individual, and we are many.'

It is positively stated that at the recent Yorkshire election 33 lawyers actually offered to do the work of poll clerks for Mr. Brougham and Lord Morpeth, *without pay!*

A few days ago, as two sawyers were cross cutting, about fourteen feet from the root, an elm tree, which grew in Thryberg Park, near Rotherham, they discovered in the centre a bird's nest, containing several eggs. The girth of the tree was seven feet eight inches; and the nest, which is now in the possession of Mr. Coulter, of Bennethorpe, was surrounded by solid timber, without any aperture. The eggs appear to be the size of those of a chaffinch; but they are so discoloured by time as to render it difficult to determine, either from their appearance or the form of the nest, to what description of bird they belong.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

PAPER MONEY.—In the repository at Woolwich, among the curious relics, may be seen a clinker, which is all that remains of the Bank notes consumed when the one pound notes were put down. They were destroyed in a furnace built for the occasion. The number burnt daily averaged 144,000; it occupied thirteen months, and the nominal value of the Bank notes was 7,500,000l.

THE PRINCESSES OF ORLEANS.—We have been assured by persons who have just arrived from Paris that the female branches of the family of the King of the French are in the habit of going unattended to the shops of their tradespeople, to purchase any little articles that they may want, which they pay for at the time, and carry home with them; refusing to let them be sent, even to the carriage, if at a distance, unless they are of some weight, or too cumbrous for them to carry with propriety; and if they purchase any thing for the use of the Queen, they invariably speak of her as 'Maman.'

METHOD OF DESTROYING LOCUSTS.—The Journal des Connaissances Usuelles gives a method of catching locusts, by means of a sort of dragnet, formed of two sheets, from which they may be shaken into boiling water, and destroyed. —It also states that they then become red, and will afford excellent food for pigs or chickens.

The city of Antwerp is nearly a semicircle, of about seven miles round. It was defended by the citadel, built by the Duke of Alva, to overawe the inhabitants. The whole appearance of its public buildings, streets, and houses, affords the most incontestable evidence of its former splendour. Many instances of the immense wealth of its merchants are recorded: among others, it is said that when Charles V. once dined with one of the chief magistrates, his host, immediately after dinner, threw into the fire a bond for two millions of ducats, which he had received as security for a loan to that monarch, saying, that he was more than repaid by the honour of being permitted to entertain his sovereign.

The two most *striking* attractions of the city of London, which have for such a number of years been a source of astonishment and delight, not only to citizens, but to numerous visitors from both far and wide, are about for ever to be removed from the conspicuous situations which they have so long occupied in front of St. Dunstan's church. The whole of the materials of the church are to be sold by auction on Wednesday; when the two Herculean figures and their ponderous levers, with which they have so often struck the hour and the attention of the passengers at the same time, will be knocked down by the small but more potent hammer of the auctioneer.

On Wednesday a very extraordinary rowing match for a purse of 20 sovereigns, took place at Blackwall, and was decided in three heats, by two pair of oars. The competitors were Henry Johnson and a woman named Mary Drake, alias Scotch Moggy, who hoisted blue colours against John Warters and John Nolan, whose colours were yellow. The two latter are good watermen; but Moggy and her partner were freely backed at 6 to 4 against their competitors — Moggy is 60 years of age. She is a stout masculine woman, and is well known for her dexterity in the management of a boat, and can handle the scull as well as any waterman on the river. This extraordinary female formerly belonged to Portsmouth, where her prowess is well known for the feats she has performed on the water, both in swimming and rowing. The distance rowed on this occasion was from the canal buoy round the hulk at the East India Dock, and back again to the place of starting. Every place from which a view of the contest could be gained was crowded to excess, and there were not less than 4,000 persons present, so great was the interest excited. At two o'clock the boats being placed, the competitors started for the first heat, Moggy having previously threatened to break the head of Johnson "if he did not pull as hard as she." At starting the woman and her companion took the lead, and kept it in fine style, and succeeded in coming in some time before Warters and Nolan, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. In the second heat the two parties kept together for some distance, when some fouling took place in consequence of Johnson going across the thwart of the other boat. Warters here exclaimed "Mogg you shall not win," and stripped off his shirt Moggy said she would sooner lose her life than lose the heat, and pulled away in fine style. Her exertions, however, were not seconded by Johnson, and they finally lost the heat. Mogg was so enraged at her defeat, which she attributed to the laziness of her companion, that she seized one of the oars and aimed a blow at Johnson's head, which fortunately missed him. She then beat him with her fist to the great amusement of the by-standers, and the poor fellow begged for mercy. With some difficulty he was rescued from her hands and order was restored. In the third and last heat the two boats were nearly equal for about half the distance, when Warters again made use of some taunting expressions in order to put Moggy out of patience, but it would not do, she redoubled her exertions; and being ably seconded by her companion they finally succeeded in winning the heat, leaving Warters and Nolan considerably in the rear, and became entitled to the 20 sovereigns, which were handed over to them. Moggy afterwards offered to row against any man a distance of two miles for 5*l.* but the challenge was not accepted

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

We extract the following historical parallel from L. It is by no means deficient in closeness and ingenuity:

English Revolution. THE STUARTS.	*French Revolution.* THE CAPETS.
Charles I.	Louis XVI.
Resistance of Parliament.	Assembly of Notables.
Refusal of subsidies.	Refusal of subsidies.
Parliament dissolved.	Oath of the Tennis Court.
The long Parliament.	Legislative Assemblies.
Increasing irritation.	Increasing irritation.
Charles I. at York.	Louis XVI. at Versailles.
Civil war.	Emigration, Vendée, &c.
Flight of Charles taken at the Isle of Wight.	Flight of Louis, taken at Varennes.
Trial and death of Charles.	Trial and death of Louis.
English Republic.	French Republic.
Oliver Cromwell Protector.	Bonaparte Consul.
Parliament Dissolved.	18th Brumaire.
New Parliament.	Senate.
Military despotism and foreign aid.	Military despotism and foreign aid.
Alliance of Cromwell with Mazarine and Louis XIV.	Marriage of Napoleon with an Archduchess of Austria.
Fall of Richard Cromwell.	Fall of Napoleon.
General Monck.	Talleyrand, Fouché, &c.
Restoration.	Restoration.
Charles II.	Louis XVII.
Promise to maintain the Constitution.	Charter.
Amnesty excepting the Regicides.	Ditto.
Cromwell's army disbanded.	Army at the Loire ditto.
Triumph of the Royalists.	Triumph of the Royalists
Parliamentary Hurrahers.	Ditto.
Whigs and Tories.	Liberals and Ultras.
Catholics and Royalists.	Catholic Royalists.
Reaction.	Reaction.
Death of Russell and Sydney.	Death of Berton, Bories, &c.
Influence of the Duke of York, brother to the King.	Influence of the Pavillon Marsan.
James II.	Charles X.
Fine speech on his accession; deception.	Ditto.
Triumph of the Catholics and Tories.	Triumph of the Jesuits and Ultras.
Jeffries and his accomplices.	Villèle & Peyronnet's Ministry.
National indignation.	Ditto.
William of Nassau.	Philip of Orleans.
Fall of James and the Stuarts, called the *Glorious Revolution.*	Fall of Charles and the Bourbons, called the *Glorious Revolution.*

Of all the authorities upon which people can rely to a grand political crisis, history is the most powerful. In the present state of affairs it will be seen on which side it leans.

It is remarkable that, since the commencement of the present year, half the reigning princes of Europe have been swept away—namely, those of England, France, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, and Anhalt.

The English at Brussels.—It is stated, that previous to the revolution breaking out at Brussels, 6000 English were in that capital, since which 3000 have left for England and France; a great number of them have arrived at Valenciennes.

ITCHING FEET.—We know of no common complaint more annoying to children than the tormenting itch of the feet from chilblains. The following is said to be a perfect cure. One part of muriatic acid diluted with seven parts of water; rub the feet well with the mixture before going to bed for two or three nights. The application must be made before the skin breaks, and will be found not only to allay the itching, but to arrest the progress of the chilblains.

Just Published,

THE CASKET, FOR NOVEMBER.

EMBELLISHED with a fine portrait of Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State; Views of the Mouth of Wissahiccon Creek, and Hamilton College, N. Y.; Music and Floral Cut, "American Scenes."

CONTENTS—Biographical Memoir of Martin Van Buren, with a fine portrait; Fashionable Follies; The Friends, by J. B. S.; Account of the Great Flood of August, 1829; The Angel of Time; Travelling Recourse; Siberian Ceremonies; The Cavern of Cucubanga; William Penn's Tree; The Last Offer, by Mrs. H. M. Dodge; The Will, a Tale of the Priory; The Wife; Mouth of Wissahiccon Creek; Hamilton College; The First and Last Prayer; De L'Orme; Narrative of Captain Glasspoole; A Refund for an Oliver; A Visit to Mara; E. I. Company's Native Army; Roman Nobility; Hurricane in Jamaica; School of Flora, American Senna; Wit and Sentiment; Music, My Sweet Guitar.

POETRY.

To Amanda, Milford Bard; On the Close of the Year '29, Senex; Reflections in Friends' Meeting, Milford Bard; The Lost Sailor, Z.; A Mother's Grave, Juvenis; On the Centre Square, O. G.; Sonnet, Carlos; To Ellen's Portrait, Milford Bard; To Music, Louisa V.; To ——, Moyreu; The Lament, Milford Bard; To Miss H—— C.

Price $2 50 a year, published monthly by
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
nov. 6—tf 112 Chesnut street.

James Gowen's Wine Store.

No. 69 South Third Street, corner of Dock st.

AT this establishment may always be found a large supply of the *purest* Wines for family use, and special purposes, viz:

Old Genuine Madeiras, free from impurities.

Pale and Brown Sherries, the first expression of the grape, and free of acids.

Old Port Wines, of descriptions that can always be relied on for medical purposes; such quality as *Physicians* and *Invalids* may use with the greatest confidence.

Also, Pure Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily Malaga, and other *family* and *table* Wines, at *very moderate prices.* From the opportunities J. GOWEN has, and the pains he takes in procuring *genuine* Wines, he takes leave to recommend his establishment to the attention of those who value *pure, unadulterated* Wines. Apply as above. july 17—tf

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple,*" taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 279 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 26—tf

Painters' Finding Store,

No. 21 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia

THE Subscribers on opening their COLOUR STORE, containing nothing apparently new, wish to observe, that in the manner of conducting, they depend for encouragement from those whom it concerns; to explain which, they deem it necessary to submit the following observations to Artists, Amateurs, &c. &c.

It is a well known fact, that nearly all our Painters are in the habit of grinding and preparing their own Colours, which, when the time of professional men is taken into consideration, adds greatly to the expense, besides rendering their hands for hours incompetent to the steady prosecution of their studies, and all the loss and trouble in giving to their want of confidence in others for the duly preparing such materials on whose qualities their reputation is often times hazarded. To obviate this difficulty and insure the confidence of all the profession, the undersigned have opened their FINDING STORE, with a determination to execute all orders with the strictest attention to the fitness and quality of the materials, and fidelity in grinding or otherwise preparing them for use.

Painters, Amateurs, &c. residing at a distance, may rely on the strict execution of their orders, however small, with such fidelity as to supersede the necessity of their journeying to town for every little matter their pursuits occasionally require.

As the materials are selected, and the concerns superintended by an Artist *who feelingly knows what is wanted,* and whose ambition to please is at least equal to any pecuniary motive, will, it is hoped, insure confidence and approbation.

Advice on the selection of materials, colours, &c. will be readily imparted to customers, so as to prevent their "paying too dear for a whistle."

Actuated by such principles, we submit *them* to a candid and discerning public, in hopes of meeting with that encouragement that shall constitute us their useful and humble servants. JAS. W. WILLIAMS,
JAS. S. GLASCOE.

N. B. They keep also for sale, all the colours for House Painting, dry or ground in oil, with an assortment of Window Glass, of all sizes, wholesale and retail.
oct 2—tf

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory.

NO 366 North Second street, opposite William Metzler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.
july 3—1y THOMAS K. HAIRD.

Wilmington Boarding School.

IN this Institution the abstract and physico-mathematical sciences are taught; also, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics.

Under the first head are included, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Projections, Conics, Analytic and Descriptive Geometry, Fluxions, or the Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Optics, Physics, or Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Mechanics Celeste, or Physical Astronomy, and other branches not here enumerated.

Under the second head, Arithmetic, Surveying, Navigation, Leasure, Mensuration, and Practical Astronomy are comprehended.

In this Seminary, Lessons on Penmanship, Geography, the Globes, Orthography, English Grammar, Elocution, and Composition, are given.

A Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, is annually exhibited to the students, and arrangements are made for lectures on Mineralogy and Botany.

Instructions are given, by competent Teachers, in the French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and Greek Languages.

The school is furnished with a superior Astronomical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the students have access to a fine cabinet of minerals, and a good library.

The terms of admission (including boarding, washing and instruction) are, for the Mathematical and English department, 150 dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance; and six dollars per quarter are added for each language in which any pupil may receive instruction.

The buildings connected with this establishment are large, and from their high and airy situation, are well suited to insure the comfort and preserve the health of the pupils.

The vicinity of Wilmington is well calculated to promote or facilitate the study of Mineralogy and Botany, and for this reason it is highly interesting to the student in those sciences. The situation of this borough, for the salubrity of the air and varied beauty of the surrounding scenery, is well known, and as a suitable location for a Boarding School, it has long received the public sanction.

For further particulars reference may be made to
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D. WILLIAM WIDARTON, THOMAS M'CLINTOCK, JESSE W. NEWPORT, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL HICKS, ISAAC T. HOPPER, AARON LEGGETT, WILLET HICKS, New York.
VALENTINE HICKS, Long Island.
PHILIP E. THOMAS, Baltimore.
EDWARD STABLER, Alexandria, D. C.
ZIBA FERRIS, BENJAMIN FERRIS, ELI HILLIS, WM. GIBBONS, M. D. Wilmington, Del.,—or to SAMUEL SMITH,
aug. 21—3m *Principal of the School.*

COMMUNICATION.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are informed, that E. MEGONEGAL has removed his WRITING ACADEMY to the south-west corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square, where he will teach his new system of Mercantile Penmanship in a superior style, and upon the most reasonable terms of any other establishment in the Union. This system is calculated not only for a superior mercantile hand, but for persons who write in a stiff, cramped style, as well as for nervous or tremulous persons, to write a free, easy, and particularly a light hand. Many persons have acquired it in five lessons, of one hour each; but the subscriber wishes the students to write from twelve to thirty lessons, that the hand may be permanently established, and the writing be straight without lines.

N. B. His rooms are open from six, A. M. to ten, P. M. Ladies write in separate rooms.

BOOK KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed his new Treatise on Book Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-keepers of the first taste. His system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction enables his students to acquire in from ten to twenty lessons generally, a superior knowledge of that science, together with his new form of Books, and an unerring *Rule for Dr. and Cr.*

EVENING CLASSES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open. oct 2—tf

THE CASKET.

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *desiderata* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severe composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements generally, such as shall insure to it a favourable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827, 1828 and 1829 supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage,* will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.
S. C. ATKINSON Publisher
No. 112 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consist of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper toed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers for 87½ to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. REED,
april 3 tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 168 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

Medical.

No. 15 South Third Street, opposite

HAS received with the late fashions a general assortment of superfine and low priced black, brown, olive, green, bronze, citron, claret, butter green and olive green double and cassimere,—with an assortment of premium cassimets, plain and fancy silk velvets, valencia bombazets, English and French silk vestings.

Medical Students and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to examine the above goods.

Elastic Spring Stocks, a new and fashionable article, wholesale or retail, linen collars, dickeys, suspenders, gloves, gravats, stockings, gilt and silver gravat clasps, &c. &c. sep 25—tf

To Shoe-Makers.

THE Subscriber has opened his store, at No 435 North second Street, opposite the Market House, (lower side,) where he offers for sale Shoe Findings of the first quality.

Also, a general assortment of Leather, at the lowest prices. E. ELDRIDGE.
aug. 7—6m

Second Street House.

THIS new and commodious establishment, erected on the site of the old Sorrel Horse Tavern, No. 39 North Second street, between Market and Arch street, is now open for the accommodation of the public, by the subscriber, who, from the convenient and extensive accommodations of the building and the advantages of several private parlours, together with a desire on his part to oblige those who favour him with their custom, hopes will ensure him a share of public favour.—This establishment is in the centre of business, being near the auctions and many of the principal stores, and convenient to steamboat landings. Merchants and travellers will find it one of the most convenient situations in the city. Good stable yard and carriage house attached to the establishment.

A convenient Bath House is to be found opposite this establishment. GEORGE VOGEL.
oct. 9—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUGH COOPER, deceased, are hereby requested to pay the subscriber, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JANE COOPER, Administratrix.
JOHN HANSON,
JOSEPH POGUE, } Attorneys.
JOHN R. STRYKER,
sept. 11—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS Number 21, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 20th of November, 1830, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Sixty six number lottery—Ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	10 prizes of	$300
1	10,000	20	200
1	5,000	20	150
1	4,000	40	100
1	3,000	168	50
1	2,000	112	20
8	1,000	2240	10
6	500	13440	5
10	400		

REUBEN MANLEY & CO.
104 South street.

Whole Tickets $5—Shares in proportion, for sale at this office. nov. 6—3t

N. Canfield & Co. Again.

Combination, 2 3 ..... $1,000
" 4 5 50, ... 200
" 5 23 28, ... 150

ALL sold yesterday, by N. CANFIELD & CO. who sold on Saturday last, combination 27 41 59, capital of $5,000.

Union Canal, No. 21, for 1830, draws on Saturday, the 20th inst. 66 number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	8 prizes of	$1000
1	10,000	6	500
1	5,000	10	400
1	4,000	10	300
1	3,000	20	200
1	2,000	20	150

Price of Tickets only $5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25. Orders from the country addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. nov. 6—2t

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

Maelzel's Exhibition

Of the Carousal, Automaton, &c. at No. 48 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

TAKES place every evening, to commence precisely at half past 7 o'clock.

Admittance 50 cents, children half price. Tickets may be had during the day at the exhibition hall, or at the door in the evening. oct 25—3t

Fashionable Fancy Pearl AND TORTOISE SHELL COMB MANUFACTORY.

JOHN YARD, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, at No. 121 Chesnut street, a few doors below Fourth street.

The Fashionable Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are particularly invited to call and examine the articles manufactured by him, which, by judges, have been pronounced superior to any ever imported. He also assures them that his utmost endeavors shall be to please, and by punctuality and despatch to merit their patronage. His assortment consists of—

Pearl Fancy Carved Top and Side Combs.
Tortoise Shell Carved and Plain Top Side and Long do.
Pearl Mounted Reticules, Pearl Boxes; Dessert and Fish Knives.
Spoons; Pierces; Crosses; Buttons, of various descriptions.

Besides a general assortment of other articles.

Persons trading to South America, and western merchants, would do well to call and examine his assortment nov 6—3mo

VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC AND Specific Solvent Powders.

THIS preparation is a remedy for the *Gravel and all its kindred complaints:* viz.—Soreness of the kidnies; Chronic Inflammation on the urinary organs; difficulty of micturition; bloody water; Strangury, and every species of gravel or stone in the bladder. It is likewise one of the most efficient remedies for Dropsy, that has ever been discovered; and on the principle that the immediate cause of Dropsy, is a diseased state of the exhalants, and urinary system.

So distressing are the complaints for which this medicine is designed, and so dreadful and doubtful the application of the knife, that this Lithontriptic has been ordered to great distances, even to the East and West Indies, and across the Atlantic; and it is not known, that it has failed to give relief in a single instance.

The evidence in favour of its high salutary powers, cannot be presented at length, but the names of a number are given with the directions, of those who have fully tested the virtues of the composition.

For sale by J. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and by J. W. FLICKWIR, 316 South Second Street. July 31—ro6m

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from the Stable of the subscriber, in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, Pa. on the night of the 20th of October last, a light bay HORSE, seven years old, about sixteen hands high, lengthy mane and tail, a curved star on his forehead, near hind leg white, half way to gambrel, shod only before with old shoes, rubbed with harness in several places, lofty carriage, with his nose some projected, fast trotter, branded on the near shoulder L. M.

The supposed thief is a talkative Irishman, about 30 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, heavy made, round shouldered, sandy complexion, thick lips, calls his name James Grant.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid by the owner of the horse for the recovery of the said horse, and a reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and the sum of fifty dollars for the thief, on conviction, by the Lower Merion Society for the detection and prosecution of Horse Thieves, and twenty dollars will be paid by the State for the conviction of said thief. JAMES H. JONES, Owner.
JOHN LINDSAY,
President of the Lower Merion Society.
nov. 6—3t*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemmos Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes, Chissels, Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 248 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 18—tf

WINTER MILLINERY.

THE LADIES of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a handsome assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY, just received by the Henry IV. will be opened on Thursday, November 4th, at JOHNSON'S, No. 117 North Second street. oct 30—4t*

Factory Prices.

FRANCISVILLE GLASS COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
J. S. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 181 Chesnut Street.

Wholesale Button and Fancy Goods Store.

GEO SPACKMAN, No. 44 1-2 North Fourth street, one door below Arch street, has on hand, and offers for sale, at the very lowest rates, a complete assortment of steel, gilt, pearl, ivory, fancy coat, children's, military ball and eagle, lasting and bone Buttons.

Also, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Ear Drops, Brooches, Finger Rings, Waist Buckles, Purses and Clasps, Cloak Hooks and Clasps, with a great variety of other articles. oct 2—4w

COMMERCIAL

PENMANSHIP,

Uniting elegance with legibility and expedition,

THE great facility, perfection and superiority of which, is fully acknowledged to surpass any thing of the kind for Mercantile Writing. Very superior specimens exhibited.

*** BOOK-KEEPING, including Calculation of Interest, Exchange, Average on Sales, Marine Loss, &c. attended to as usual. For instruction, having every convenience, apply to T. McLANAHAN,
Accountant and Commercial Preceptor.
Commercial School of Philadelphia, 61 & 62 Arcade.
oct 23—tf*

Glass Cutting Factory.

THE subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting Business in all its various branches, and has at his store, No. 68 North Third street, Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Glass, Cut, plain and guest furniture knobs, &c. of all kinds.—Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing, as every article will be sold at the lowest factory prices by R. S. RISLEY.
oct. 23—tf

William S. Evans, CLOTH STORE,

No. 48 North Third Street,
oct 16—3mo PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Mead's Antidyspeptic, OR STOMACH PILLS.

THIS medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and it is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.

The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tonic ones, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box has the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

The above Pills are sold by O. & W. Hull, 128, Maiden Lane, New York, who are wholesale agents for the Patentee.

By J. & A. & W. B. Post, 41, William street, New York; John C. Morrison, 188, Greenwich street, New York; Isaac Thompson, Market street, Philadelphia, Bergin, Wood & Pentcult, Philadelphia, C. & D. & S. Keener, and G. B. Keerle, Baltimore; N. Jewett, Washington City; E. Stabler & Son, Alexandria, D. C. J. McKildoe, Richmond, Virginia; Whitehead & Santos, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. Burgoyne, Charleston, S. C. Anson Parmes, Savannah, Geo; J. Leveish, Augusta, Geo.; Wm. Hudson, New Orleans, H. L. Hellman, St. Louis, Missouri, Joseph Kidder, and Maynard & Noyes, Boston, Mass; J. H. Mason, Providence, R. I. Sistare & Stoddard, New London, Conn.; H. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.; Edward Hall, Stamford, Dutchess co. N. Y.; R. M. Meigs, Albany, N. Y.; James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y., W. & S. B. Bowne, West Chester, N. Y.; T. Andrews & Co. Rochester, N. Y.; Mather Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.; and by most of the Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States. sept 11—3m

COMMUNICATION.

A. BONNAFFON'S Dancing School opened on the 11th inst. at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, and will continue open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Young Ladies, at 5 for masters, and at 7 for gentlemen. The first assembly party will take place on Wednesday, the 17th of November next, to which no children will be admitted, except scholars.—For terms and particulars, apply at the Hall.

P. S. As A. B. is determined not to have any public balls this season, he therefore offers the rooms to let, on the following public evenings, for Balls or other amusements; Christmas and New Year's Eves, 8th of January, 22d of February, &c. oct. 16—tf

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of *November* next, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz:

Samuel McClellan, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
Jacob Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
H. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.
SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.
aug. 28—tf

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hi

For the Relief and Cure of Hern

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully laboring under this complaint, approved Truss, adapted to the different disease to which adults and children are obtained at the Office, No. 28 North where professional attention will be given ment of the complaint in all its varieties.

House Keepers and Country

SUPPLIED with CUT GLASS at Factory Prices by the Franconia their Ware House, No. 161 Chesnut Bank U. S. J. S.
D. & J. Henderson's Manufactor WARE, Agent, J. S. R.
oct 16—tf 161 C

PREMIUMS

THE proprietor of the CASKET following Premiums for American betsellor specified, viz:

1. For the best Original Tale, ten volumes of Foreign Literature, comprising 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830.
2. For the second best Tale, five volumes, handsomely bound.
3. For the best Moral Essay, three volumes of the Casket.
4. For the best Poem, not exceeding volumes of the Casket.
5. For the best Historical description Buildings or Scenery, (accompanied with drawing,) not hitherto published in the volumes.
6. For the second best do. two volumes
7. For the best American Biography, three volumes of the Casket.

Every writer, whose piece is accepted, titled to a volume of the Casket.

The articles to be addressed to S. C. Philadelphia, (free of postage,) and not later than the first of December, 1830, when they will be inspection of three literary gentlemen of the awards be distributed with fairness and oct 12—tf

Medical Work

FOR Sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 333 Market, below Fifth street, Hare's Chemistry; Gibson's Surgery; Coxe's Dispensatory; Brunpais' Physiology, last edition; Dictionary; Chapman's Therapeutics; Hooper's Anatomy; Horner's Practical Anatomy; Dewees' Midwifery; Dewees on Children; Hutin's Physiology; Eberle's Practice; Gregory's Conspectus; Pathological Anatomy; Medica, &c. with a general assortment of Miscellaneous books, and a great variety. Subscriptions received for the North American Medical and Surgical Journal.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SUSANNAH DOUGHERTY, deceased, please make payment. And those having demands present them to the subscribers for Settlement.
GEORGE BENNERS, Adm'r
oct. 30—4t* 200 North Fourth

CARPET MANUFA

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 North Second street, between Front and Second streets, informs his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting of superior quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpeting executed on the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street.

800 Reams Straw P

THIS day received and for sale by PETER PECHIN, No. 23 Minor street. The subscriber has been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. agent for sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, and takes this method to inform the trade that he has constantly on hand all sizes and description manufactured by that gentleman.
june 26—tf

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ach

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without extracting other teeth.

T. W. Dyett, M. L. Gordon, W. Griffitts,